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Legislative Summary of

**FEDERAL PROGRAMS AVAILABLE  
TO ASSIST  
RURAL AMERICA**



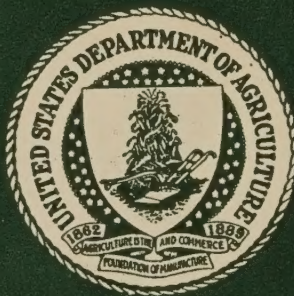
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U.S. Rural Community Development Service,  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C.

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PART A

C & R-PREP.

CONGRESS ADOPTS NEW PROGRAMS FOR ALL AMERICANS

The 90th Congress has completed action on many programs to advance the general welfare. New and expanded measures passed in the First Session greatly reinforce the legislative actions taken by the 87th, the 88th, the 89th, and prior Congresses.

These new measures provide the legislative means to help each American achieve "parity of opportunity" and to help close the opportunity gap between urban and rural America, where one-third of our population lives and nearly one-half of our poverty exists.

Rural Community Development Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

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February 1968



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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC LAW 90-26 (H.R. 6950) TO RESTORE INVESTMENT CREDIT AND ALLOWANCE OF ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY (approved June 13, 1967). Restores the investment tax credit and the allowance of accelerated depreciation effective March 9, 1967 (now December 31, 1967).

Retains the concept in present law denying the investment credit with respect to property acquired or ordered during the suspension period (October 10, 1966 to March 9, 1967), before May 24, 1967 and denying the use of the accelerated depreciation methods with respect to building construction which began or was ordered during such period, before May 24, 1967. Provides that in applying these provisions to building construction there shall be taken into account only that portion of the basis which is properly attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection before May 24, 1967.

Increases from 25 percent to 50 percent the limitation on the amount of investment credit which may be claimed in any one taxable year on tax liabilities in excess of \$25,000. Makes the provisions in the above three paragraphs effective for the taxable years after March 9, 1967.

Provides that aircraft registered with the Federal Aviation Agency and operated outside the United States pursuant to contract with the Government shall qualify for the investment credit.

Provides that funds which become available under the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act of 1966 shall be appropriated and disbursed only after the adoption by law of guidelines governing their distribution. Provides that section 6096 of the Internal Revenue Code (which permits an individual taxpayer to designate that \$1 of his income tax be paid into the Presidential Election Campaign Fund) shall become applicable only after the adoption by law of such guidelines and provides that guidelines adopted in accordance with such provisions shall state expressly that they are intended to comply with such provisions.

PUBLIC LAW 90-69 (S. 1281) EXTENDING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC PLANNING RELATIVE TO ALASKAN EARTHQUAKE RELIEF (approved August 21, 1967). Authorizes the appropriation of an annual maximum of \$300,000 for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1970 to carry out the activities of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

PUBLIC LAW 90-87 (S. 1956) EXTENDING FOR 1 YEAR AUTHORITY FOR MORE FLEXIBLE REGULATION OF MAXIMUM RATES OF INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS (approved September 21, 1967). Extends for one year the authority under the Federal Reserve Act for more flexible regulation of maximum rates of interest or dividends, higher reserve requirements, and open market operations in agency issues.



PUBLIC LAW 90-103 (S. 602) TO AUTHORIZE FUNDS FOR THE EXTENSION OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (approved October 11, 1967). Revises and extends the Appalachian Regional Development programs and the Public Works and Economic Development Act.

Title I: Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments -

Appalachian Regional Commission: Provides that administrative expenses of the Commission shall be met by a 50-50 Federal-State sharing, except that expenses of the Federal co-chairman and his staff shall be paid solely by the Federal Government. Authorizes \$1.7 million for administrative expenses during fiscal 1968 and 1969 and designates \$400,000 for the expenses of the Federal co-chairman. Permits Federal agencies to treat service with the Appalachian Regional Commission, or with any regional commission established pursuant to the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as Federal service, in the case of an individual who was a Federal employee immediately prior to such commission service but who returns to Federal employment within 6 months after completing such commission service. Development Highway System: Authorizes the Department of Transportation to carry out construction of 2,700 miles of development highways, and 1,600 miles of access roads. Authorizes \$715 million for fiscal years 1968-1971. Demonstration Health Projects: Provides planning grants for development and evaluation of demonstration health projects. Requires projects to be conducted under good management practices. Provides funds for the Commission's Advisory Committee on Health. Removes the restriction which limited operating funds to facilities constructed with funds provided under this program, except that operating grants may be made only to facilities which are publicly owned or owned by a public or private non-profit organization, and which are not operated for a profit. Removes the requirement of separate authorizations for construction and operation and provides for a single authorization to cover both as needed. Authorizes \$50 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Land Stabilization, Conservation and Erosion Control: Authorizes \$19 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Timber Development and Research: Authorizes \$2 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 to continue technical assistance and loan programs. Mining Area Restoration: Permits Federal participation in reasonable project planning and engineering costs and permits the States to apply costs incurred for land acquisition toward their non-Federal share of project costs. Extends the programs for filling voids in coal mines to include oil and gas wells. Broadens strip mine reclamation programs to include area covered by waste piles. Eliminates the present authority for expanding and accelerating fish and wildlife restoration projects. Authorizes \$30 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Water Resource Survey: Authorizes \$2 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Housing (new): Provides technical assistance grants and loans to encourage low and moderate income housing projects by stimulating the use of insured mortgages under the National Housing Act. Provides for payment of up to 80 percent of the cost and sets up a revolving fund.



Authorizes \$5 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Vocational Education Assistance: Broadens eligibility for construction costs to include the cost of equipment for new and existing facilities. Authorizes \$26 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Sewage Treatment Works: Authorizes \$6 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Housing Act of 1954, Amendments: Makes local development districts eligible for planning money. Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid Programs: Provides for increasing the Federal share, not to exceed 80 percent, when the State is unable to meet the matching share requirements of a grant-in-aid program enacted on or before December 31, 1967. Authorizes \$97 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969. Maintenance of Effort: Makes it clear that a State's expenditures for participation in the Interstate System and expenditures of local funds are not to be considered in determining compliance with section 221 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. Program Implementation: Redefines the responsibilities of the Commission and Federal agencies. Provides that the Commission's judgment regarding the application of the Appalachian Act's criteria shall be final. Provides that the appropriate Federal agency shall be responsible for technical evaluation of projects and implementing programs and projects approved by the Commission. Local Development Projects: Authorizes \$11 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969, of which not to exceed \$3 million, is to be used for pollution control and the balance for administrative expenses of local districts and technical assistance. Authorization of Appropriations: Authorizes appropriations to the President of \$220 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969, to remain available until expended (\$1.7 million for Commission expenses not included and \$715 million for roads not included). Definition of Appalachian Region: Includes 2 new counties in Alabama, 20 in Mississippi, 14 in New York, and one county in Tennessee within the Appalachian region. Prohibits future changes in the regional definition without the prior direction of Congress.

Title II: Amendments to Title V: Public Works and Economic Development Act (Public Law 89-136) - Requires the Secretary of Commerce to provide funds for supplemental grants, pursuant to specific recommendations, for each regional commission, once a long range plan for the region has been established. Authorizes funds to the commissions to supplement Federal grants-in-aid programs enacted as of December 31, 1967 (\$5 million for fiscal 1968 and \$10 million for fiscal 1969).

PUBLIC LAW 90-104 (S. 1862) TO AMEND THE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (approved October 11, 1967). Makes various amendments generally increasing the amount of loans, guarantees, and other obligations or commitments which may be outstanding at any one time from the business loan and investment fund of the Small Business Administration under section 4 of the Small Business Act.

Extends to 15 years (now 10) the maximum term covering any portion of a business loan made pursuant to section 7 of the Small Business Act to assist a small firm in financing construction activities.

Authorizes the Small Business Administration to pay the transportation expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence expenses for travel by any individual or group of persons who, although not employed by the Agency, are co-operating with it in providing management advice and guidance to small business concerns.

Specifically makes it clear that the SBA has authority to establish such advisory boards and committees as may be necessary to achieve the purposes of the Small Business Investment Act and the Small Business Act.

Extends to the Small Business Administration discretionary authority to disregard the general rule (39 U.S.C. 4154) prohibiting Government agencies from using the mails to distribute information to people who have not requested it.

Small Business Investment Act Amendments - Establishes new minimum capital requirements for small business investment companies. Increases from two to five percent the maximum permissible amounts of their capital and surplus which banks may invest in the stock of small business investment companies. Limits acquisition of the stock of any one company to 50 percent.

Establishes a new frame-work for SBA financial assistance to small business investment companies. Provides under statutory provisions for SBA financial assistance to SBA's new authority for extending assistance and requires \$150,000 in private capital and reasonable financial soundness of each SBIC.

Requires that SBA examination of small business investment companies be made at least once a year unless waived by the Administration for good causes. Makes numerous technical amendments.

PUBLIC LAW 90-126 (H.R. 4903) AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS (approved November 4, 1967). Increases to \$17,500,000 (now \$12,000,000) the amount for the economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands.

PUBLIC LAW 90-133 (H.R. 10345) FISCAL 1968 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES (approved November 8, 1967). Makes appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies for the fiscal year 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-147 (H.R. 11641) FISCAL 1968 APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS. (approved November 20, 1967). Makes appropriations for certain civil functions administered by the Department of Defense, the Panama Canal, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission, the Delaware River Basin Commission, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Water Resources Council, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.



PUBLIC LAW 90-183 (S. 2211) PROVIDING FOR CONSTRUCTION AID FOR CERTAIN VESSELS OPERATING ON INLAND RIVERS AND WATERWAYS (approved December 10, 1967). Provides that an applicant for construction aid for a vessel to be operated on inland rivers and waterways shall pay to the Secretary of Commerce not less than 12-1/2 percent of the cost of such vessel, if such vessel is designed to be of not less than 1,000 gross tons and to be capable of sustained speed of not less than eight knots.

PUBLIC LAW 90-238 (H.R. 13933) AUTHORIZING MODIFICATIONS OR REVISIONS FOR THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM (approved January 2, 1968). Authorizes an additional 200 miles in the Interstate Highway System for modifications and revisions of such system. Allows the Secretary of Transportation, upon request of a State Highway Department, to withdraw his approval of routes or portions thereof within the State given prior to this enactment, if he determines such route not essential to completion of a united system and he receives assurances that the State will not construct a toll road thereon. Provides that the mileage so withdrawn shall be available for the designation of other routes.

PUBLIC LAW 90-244 (S. 1566) PROVIDING FOR A STUDY TO DETERMINE SITE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SEA LEVEL CANAL CONNECTING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS (approved January 2, 1968). Extends to December 1, 1969 (now expires June 30, 1968) the Act relating to the investigation and study to determine a site for the construction of a sea level canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

#### COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND HOUSING

PUBLIC LAW 90-15 (S. 1039) EXTENDING AUTHORITY OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO ENTER INTO LEASES OF REAL PROPERTY FOR PERIODS NOT TO EXCEED 30 YEARS (approved May 8, 1967). Extends the authority of the Postmaster General to enter into lease agreements for real property for periods not exceeding thirty years through June 30, 1972 (now April 30, 1967).

Authorizes the Postmaster General, after he has consulted with the Administrator of General Services and determined that it is not desirable or feasible to construct a postal facility under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, to negotiate and enter into lease agreements for periods up to thirty years for special purpose post office buildings to be constructed on land disposed of by the Postmaster General to the lessor or otherwise acquired by the lessor. Defines a special-purpose building as being one which is situated in a particular geographical location to make it convenient for mail processing; is designed in a particular configuration to make it convenient for processing mail; and is not readily usable or convertible to use as a general-purpose office building.

PUBLIC LAW 90-19 (S.J. Res. 42) TO UPDATE REFERENCES OF LAWS RELATING TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (approved May 25, 1967). Makes numerous amendments to the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing and urban development to correct various obsolete references therein.

PUBLIC LAW 90-34 (H.J. Res. 601) EXTENDING FOR 4 MONTHS THE EMERGENCY PROVISIONS OF THE URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (approved June 28, 1967). Extends for four months the emergency provisions of the urban mass transportation program.

PUBLIC LAW 90-66 (S. 1762) TO EXTEND FOR 3 YEARS THE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM UNDER SECTION 810 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1964 (approved August 19, 1967). Extends for three years the fellowship program authorized by the Housing Act of 1964.

PUBLIC LAW 90-84 (S. 1633) TO INCREASE AMOUNT OF FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE COST OF THE POTOMAC INTERCEPTOR SEWER SYSTEM (approved September 11, 1967). Provides that only 50 percent of the loans made under the Act of June 12, 1960, relating to the Potomac interceptor sewer shall be repaid.

Provides that any lump sum payment by a local authority of one-fourth or more of its original entire portion of the planning and construction cost of the interceptor shall be taken into consideration in determining the charges to such authority for the use of the interceptor.

PUBLIC LAW 90-121 (H.R. 9960) FISCAL 1968 APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDEPENDENT OFFICES, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (approved November 3, 1967). Makes appropriations for the budgets of sixteen independent executive agencies, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, disaster relief, and civil defense activities.

PUBLIC LAW 90-142 (S. 423) AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR INCREASED COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE SMALL BOAT HARBOR AT MANELE BAY, LANAI, HAWAII (approved November 16, 1967). Authorizes the payment by the United States of \$172,000 to defray the cost of certain construction work on the small-boat harbor at Manele Bay, Lanai, Hawaii.

PUBLIC LAW 90-144 (H.R. 11627) AUTHORIZING MARYLAND STATE ROAD COMMISSION TO CONSTRUCT BRIDGES OR TUNNELS ACROSS OR UNDER CHESAPEAKE BAY (approved November 17, 1967). Authorizes the State Roads Commission of the State of Maryland, or its successor to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge parallel to the existing Chesapeake Bay Bridge, two additional bridges across or tunnels under the Chesapeake Bay, and one bridge across or tunnel under the Patapsco River.

PUBLIC LAW 90-154 (H.R. 13048) TO MAKE CERTAIN TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT (approved November 24, 1967). Extends to June 30, 1968 (now June 30, 1967), the provisions of the Library Service and Construction Act pertaining to payment to States eligible under this Act. Provides that the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands shall receive 100 percent of the total sums expended pursuant to a plan under this Act.



PUBLIC LAW 90-169 (H.J. Res. 859) TO EXTEND UNTIL NOVEMBER, 1, 1968, THE EMERGENCY PROVISIONS OF THE URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM (approved December 1, 1967). Extends for one year the emergency provisions of the urban mass transportation program.

PUBLIC LAW 90-220 (H.R. 11395) AUTHORIZING THE PROSECUTION OF A TRANSIT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (approved December 20, 1967). Authorizes under the National Capital Transportation Act the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region so as to further the objectives of the Act of July 14, 1960.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE

PUBLIC LAW 90-4 (S.J. Res. 4) AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM WEEK BEGINNING MAY 1, 1967, "NATIONAL CARIH ASTHMA WEEK." (approved March 14, 1967). Authorizes the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning May 1, 1967, "National CARIH Asthma Week."

PUBLIC LAW 90-23 (H.R. 5357) TO CODIFY PROVISIONS OF P.L. 89-487, TO CLARIFY THE RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC TO INFORMATION (approved June 5, 1967). Incorporates into Title 5, U.S. Code, which was enacted as positive law, the provisions of the 1965 amendments to the Administrative Procedure Act to make Government information more available to the public, with changes for clarification, etc.

PUBLIC LAW 90-31 (H.R. 6431) AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES (approved June 24, 1967). Extends for an additional three years (through fiscal year 1970) the existing program of matching grants for construction of community health centers, under the Community Health Centers Act, and authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million for fiscal 1968, \$60 million for fiscal 1969, and \$70 million for fiscal 1970. Extends for an additional two years (through fiscal year 1970) the current program of the Community Mental Health Centers Act under which matching grants are made for the cost of professional and technical personnel, in community mental health centers and authorizes the appropriation of \$26 million for fiscal 1969 and \$32 million for fiscal 1970.

Amends the definition of "construction" in the Community Mental Health Centers Act so as to allow the acquisition of existing buildings for mental health centers and facilities for the mentally retarded.

Requires State plans for construction of mental health centers to include enforcement provisions for maintenance and operation standards.

Provides that appropriations to the Public Health Service for research, training, or demonstration project grants shall be available on the same terms and conditions as apply to non-Federal institutions for grants for the same purpose to hospitals of the Public Health Service, Veterans' Administration, Bureau of Prisons, and to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia.

PUBLIC LAW 90-42 (H.R. 10730) TO EXTEND THE OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965 (approved July 3, 1967). Increases the appropriations for State grants under the Older Americans Act from \$8,000,000 to \$10,550,000 for fiscal year 1968, and \$16,000,000 for fiscal year 1969, and provides the necessary appropriations for such grants for the three succeeding fiscal years. Extends the time limit on grants made under this Act from June 30, 1972 to June 30, 1974.

Changes the present formula for determining the amount of a State's allotment which can be used to pay one-half of the State agencies administrative costs. (The present formula is ten percent of the allotment or \$15,000, whichever is larger. The new figure is ten percent or \$25,000, whichever is larger).

Increases the appropriations for research, development and training projects for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 from \$3,000,000 to \$6,400,000 and for fiscal year 1969 to \$10,000,000, and provides the necessary appropriations for such projects for the three succeeding fiscal years.

Authorizes direct financial support, through grants and contracts, to private and public nonprofit organizations for demonstration and research projects in the field.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to undertake a study and evaluation of the existing and foreseeable need for trained personnel in various programs and services related to the objectives of the Older Americans Act, and to present a report to the President and to the Congress on or before March 31, 1968.

Provides that members of the Advisory Committee on Older Americans in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall not consist of regular full-time employees of the United States (present restriction is to any employee of the United States). Increases the per diem compensation limit for such members from \$75 to \$100.

PUBLIC LAW 90-54 (S.J. Res. 81) PROVIDING FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE LABOR DISPUTE BETWEEN CERTAIN CARRIERS BY RAILROAD AND CERTAIN OF THEIR EMPLOYEES (approved July 17, 1967). Establishes a Special Labor Board to assist in the completion of collective bargaining in the labor dispute between the railroad carriers and the National Railway Conference. Directs the Board to attempt by mediation to resolve the dispute. If no agreement is reached within 30 days, the Board is directed to hold hearings on the proposal made by the Special Mediation Panel in its report to the President on April 22, 1967. Directs the Board to make its determination by majority vote before 60 days and incorporate the proposal of the Panel with such modification as the Board finds necessary.

If an agreement has not been reached by the parties in 90 days the determination made by the Special Board will take effect for 2 years.



PUBLIC LAW 90-55 (S. 853) EXTENDING THE LIFE OF THE COMMISSION ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL (approved July 20, 1967). Extends the life of the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel from October 2, 1967 to December 31, 1967.

(The Commission was established for the purpose of making a full and complete investigation and study of the Federal laws which limit or discourage the participation of Federal and State officers and employees in political activity with a view to determining the effect of such laws, the need for their revision or elimination, and an appraisal of the extent to which undesirable results might accrue from their repeal.)

PUBLIC LAW 90-61 (S.J. Res. 98) TO AUTHORIZE THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS TO ISSUE AND OBTAIN THE ENFORCEMENT OF SUBPENAS (approved August 2, 1967). Authorizes the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders appointed by the President by Executive Order 11365 to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence.

PUBLIC LAW 90-68 (H.R. 4496) FOR THE RELIEF OF BROOKLYN CENTER, MINNESOTA (approved August 21, 1967). Authorizes the payment of \$2,036.62 to the village of Brooklyn Center, Minnesota, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for reimbursement for one-half of the cost of certain civil defense alerting monitors and tone signaling equipment purchased by the village during 1963 in reliance on assurance by civil defense officials that such reimbursement would be made.

PUBLIC LAW 90-97 (H.R. 13026) TO CHANGE THE PERIOD DURING WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL MAY ENROLL IN THE MEDICARE PROGRAM UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (approved September 30, 1967). Extends the period during which an individual is permitted to enroll under Part B of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act (relating to supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged) through March 31, 1968, and continues the current \$3 per month premium rate.

PUBLIC LAW 90-100 (S. 188) ESTABLISHING A COMMISSION ON NOXIOUS AND OBSCENE MATTERS AND MATERIALS (approved October 3, 1967). Creates an eighteen-member Commission on Obscenity and Pornography appointed by the President to analyze existing laws pertaining to the control of obscenity and pornography; to evaluate and recommend definitions to cover both words; to study their effect on the public and particularly on minors; and to recommend such legislative, administrative, or other appropriate action necessary to regulate effectively the flow of traffic in obscene and pornographic materials, without in any way interfering with constitutional rights.

PUBLIC LAW 90-108 (S. 2310) TO PROMOTE SAFETY AND ORDER WITHIN THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (approved October 20, 1967). Extends coverage of the Capitol Grounds Act to Capitol Buildings. Extends and enumerates prohibited, dangerous or disruptive conduct in the Capitol Buildings and distinguishes felony offenses, including the carrying, discharge, or transportation of weapons or explosives within the prescribed area and willfully, forceably entering the flow of either House of Congress, from a wide range of misdemeanor offenses.

PUBLIC LAW 90-111 (S. 2121) EXTENDING THE PERIOD FOR RELIEF OF OCCUPANTS OF CERTAIN UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS (approved October 23, 1967). Authorizes the appropriation of necessary funds for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of the Alaska Highway.

PUBLIC LAW 90-115 (H.R. 3973) AUTHORIZING EMPLOYMENT IN THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF QUALIFIED PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS WHO ARE LICENSED OUTSIDE OF THE D.C. (approved October 24, 1967). Exempts qualified physicians and dentists employed by the District of Columbia and performing medical and dental duties solely under the administration of the D.C. Department of Public Health from the licensing provisions of the D.C. Healing Arts Practice Act, provided they have been duly licensed to practice in a State or other jurisdiction of the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 90-118 (S.J. Res. 112) EXTENDING UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1968, TIME FOR SIGNING REPORT BY COMMISSION ON URBAN PROBLEMS (approved October 31, 1967). Provides an extension of time to December 31, 1968 (now March 6, 1968) for the filing of the report of the Commission on Urban Problems.

PUBLIC LAW 90-120 (H.R. 8718) PROVIDING FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO THE D.C. FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968 (approved November 3, 1967). Provides a method for computing the annual Federal payment authorization (not appropriation) for the District of Columbia.

Provides a method for computing the annual borrowing authority for the general fund of the District of Columbia Government.

Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of residence, religion, race, color, or national origin in the recruitment and hiring of District of Columbia government employees.

PUBLIC LAW 90-122 (H.R. 4772) AUTHORIZING INITIATION OF ALLOTMENTS OF PAY OF CERTAIN MILITARY PERSONNEL FOR PURPOSE OF MAKING SAVINGS DEPOSITS (approved November 3, 1967). Authorizes the Secretaries of the Armed Services to initiate savings deposit allotments for members of the armed services who are on a missing status and makes these allotments retroactive to September 1, 1966, for those members who have been missing since that time.

PUBLIC LAW 90-123 (S. 676) SETTING PENALTIES FOR PERSONS OBSTRUCTING A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES (approved November 3, 1967). Makes it a crime to attempt to obstruct a Federal criminal investigation and provides penalties of up to \$5,000 fine and/or 5 years imprisonment. (Thus extending to informants and potential witnesses the protections now afforded witnesses and jurors in Federal judicial, administrative and Congressional proceedings.)



PUBLIC LAW 90-132 (H.R. 10196) FISCAL 1968 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED AGENCIES (approved November 8, 1967). Makes appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, for the following: Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare; National Labor Relations Board; National Mediation Board; Railroad Retirement Board; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; United States Soldiers' Home; and Federal Radiation Council.

PUBLIC LAW 90-141 (S.J. Res. 114) EXTENDING THE DURATION OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IN CERTAIN CASES (approved November 16, 1967). Provides that in any case in which the renewal term of copyright subsisting in any work on the date of approval of this resolution, or the term thereof as extended by Public Law 87-668, or by Public Law 89-142, would expire prior to December 31, 1968, such term is hereby continued until December 31, 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-146 (S.J. Res. 33) TO CREATE A NATIONAL COMMISSION ON PRODUCT SAFETY (approved November 20, 1967). Establishes a National Commission on Product Safety composed of seven members whose duties are (1) to conduct a study of the scope and adequacy of measures now used to protect consumers from unreasonable risk of injuries which may be caused by hazardous household products, and (2) to submit such interim reports to the President and Congress as the Committee deems advisable before its final report which is due not later than two years from the date of approval of this joint resolution.

PUBLIC LAW 90-148 (S. 780) AUTHORIZING FUNDS TO IMPROVE AND EXPAND PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE AIR POLLUTANTS (approved November 21, 1967). Broadens and extends the Clean Air Act to (1) authorize planning grants to Air Pollution Control agencies; (2) expand research provisions relating to fuels and vehicles; (3) provide for interstate air pollution control agencies or commissions, and (4) authorizes the establishment of air quality standards.

Authorizes appropriations totalling \$428.3 million over a 3 year period, fiscal years 1968 through 1970: For general operating expenses - \$74 million for fiscal 1968, \$95 million for fiscal 1969, and \$134.3 million for fiscal 1970; For grants and research in combustion by-products of fuels and vehicles - \$35 million for fiscal 1968, and \$90 million in fiscal 1969.

Provides for the registration of fuels containing additives and the filing of information pertaining thereto. Requires the manufacturer of fuels to notify the Secretary (HEW) as to the name, the range of concentration, and the purpose of any additive contained in any fuel delivered in interstate commerce. In addition, requires such manufacturers to furnish information as to chemical composition, recommended range of concentration, recommended purpose in use, and when available, the chemical structure of such additive. Provides protections for trade secrets in such registration.

Restates existing law encouraging States to enter into compacts for the control of air pollution and states further the intent of Congress that such compacts hereafter entered into within an air quality control region should not provide for participation by States not included, in whole or in part, within such region.

Provides that air quality regions shall be established by the Secretary within 18 months after this enactment, except that revisions and the designation of additional regions may be made by the Secretary after such period if he determines, after consultation with appropriate city and local authorities, such action to be necessary to protect the public health and welfare. Provides that where a State requests a hearing on air quality standards prescribed by the Secretary in those cases where the State has not provided such standards within the time specified in the Act, the findings of the hearing board must be issued within 90 days, except that the Secretary may grant an extension up to 3 months.

National Emission Standards Act - Preempts State standards for new motor vehicle engines. Authorizes the Secretary to waive application of this provision, after a public hearings, to a State adopting standards for other than crankcases prior to March 30, 1966. Allows State to control, regulate, or restrict the use, operation, or movement of motor vehicles.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants to State agencies of up to two-thirds of the cost of developing uniform motor vehicle emission inspection and testing programs. Requires the Secretary of Transportation to certify a program as consistent with any highway safety program developed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 402 in order for it to be eligible for such a grant.

Permits the Secretary to regulate and require registration of fuel additives. Provides a civil penalty of \$1,000 for each and every day of the continuance of violations of such regulations.

PUBLIC LAW 90-150 (S. 1552) TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (approved November 24, 1967). Establishes in the Department of Commerce a National Highway Safety Advisory Committee composed of 36 members; the chairman to be the Secretary of Commerce or an officer of the Department appointed by him, and 35 members appointed by the President.

PUBLIC LAW 90-155 (H.R. 3799) FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CITY OF PAWTUCKET, R.I. (approved November 28, 1967). Provides for payment to the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the amount of its claim against the United States for the Federal share of a civil defense truck.

PUBLIC LAW 90-163 (H.R. 169) INCREASING BENEFITS TO WIDOWS OF FORMER EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE (approved November 29, 1967). Increases the amount of benefits payable to widows of former employees of the Lighthouse Service from \$75 to \$100 per month and provides for future increases in benefits based on the cost-of-living annuity adjustment provisions of the Civil Service retirement laws.



PUBLIC LAW 90-164 (H.R. 168) LOWERING RETIREMENT AGE FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE OF THE COAST GUARD FROM 60 TO 55 (approved November 29, 1967). Lowers the retirement age for employees of the Lighthouse Service of the Coast Guard from 60 to 55 after 30 years of service.

PUBLIC LAW 90-165 (H.R. 1006) COMPRISING RETIRED PAY OF MEMBERS OF LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE (approved November 29, 1967). Provides an increase in the retired pay of members of the former Lighthouse Service amounting to 11.3 percent if retirement was prior to January 1, 1966, or 4.1 percent if retirement was after December 31, 1965, but before January 1, 1967.

PUBLIC LAW 90-167 (H.R. 3351) EXTENDING ANNUITY BENEFITS FOR WIDOWS OF FORMER LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE EMPLOYEES TO PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICE (approved November 29, 1967). Extends annuity benefits for widows of employees of the Lighthouse Service to professional and scientific service.

PUBLIC LAW 90-170 (H.R. 6430) MENTAL RETARDATION AMENDMENTS OF 1967 (approved December 4, 1967). Extends through June 30, 1970, the programs under which matching grants are made for the construction of university-affiliated mental retardation facilities and community mental retardation facilities.

Permits two percent of the funds for construction of university-affiliated mental retardation facilities to be used for planning the construction of such facilities. Permits States to use up to two percent, or \$50,000, whichever is less, of its allotments for the construction of community mental retardation facilities for covering not to exceed fifty percent of the cost of administering its State plan.

Establishes a new program of matching grants following the same formula set out in the Community Mental Health Centers Act to help meet the cost of technical and professional personnel serving in community mental retardation facilities.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 1970 for the existing program of training teachers of handicapped children.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher learning to assist them in providing professional or advanced training for personnel engaged or preparing to engage in employment as physical educators or recreation personnel for mentally retarded and other handicapped children, or as supervisors of such personnel, or engaged or preparing to engage in research or teaching in fields related to the physical education or recreation of such children. Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to States, State or local educational agencies, public and nonprofit private institutions of higher learning, and other public or nonprofit private educational or research agencies and organizations, for research or demonstration projects relating to physical education or recreation for mentally retarded and other handicapped children. Authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970 to enable the Secretary to make the above grants. Directs the Secretary to appoint an advisory committee to



advise him on general policy relating to the administration of these grants programs.

PUBLIC LAW 90-174 (H.R. 6418) INCREASING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR GRANTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES (approved December 5, 1967). Increases the authorized appropriations for grants for comprehensive health planning and public health services under the Public Health Service Act.

Provides for assisting each health care facility in the participating States to develop a program for capital expenditures for replacement, modernization, and expansion consistent with the overall State plan.

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants and contracts for projects for the conduct of research, experiments, or demonstrations relating to the development, utilization, quality, organization, and financing of services, facilities, and resources of hospitals, long-term facilities, or other medical facilities, agencies, institutions, or organizations or to the development of new methods or the improvement of existing methods of organization, delivery, or financing health facilities and services. Provides guidelines for this program.

Authorizes the Secretary to accept volunteer and uncompensated services for use in the operation of any health care facility or in the provision of health care.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into agreements providing for cooperative planning between the Public Health Service and communities to cope with health problems resulting from disasters or other health emergencies of such nature as warrant Federal assistance.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into agreements and arrangements with schools of medicine or health, hospitals, and other health care facilities for the mutual use and interchange of facilities, resources and services.

Authorizes the Secretary to provide medical, surgical, dental treatment, hospitalization, and optometric care for Federal employees and their dependents at remote medical facilities of the Public Health Service where other medical care and treatment are not available. Requires payment for this care and treatment when its users are not entitled to it under any other provision of law.

Authorizes the Secretary to make loans to organizations carrying out projects of application of novel means for the reduction of hospital costs when such organizations are confronted with construction costs which have increased substantially through no fault of their own.

Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act - Requires clinical laboratories which deal with the health of man to obtain a license to operate if they intend to operate in interstate commerce. Provides that the license be issued under

standards found necessary by the Secretary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

Provides standards for revoking, limiting, or suspending licenses, and gives an aggrieved party a right to a hearing and judicial review. Makes it a misdemeanor to violate this Act and provides for a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than one year for each violation.

Directs the Secretary to conduct a six-month comprehensive survey of serious hunger, malnutrition, and health problems related thereto in the United States.

Authorizes the expenditure of \$20,000,000 a year for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for the eradication of rats as part of the public health program.

PUBLIC LAW 90-188 (S. 1085) TO MODERNIZE THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT WITH REGARD TO ITS LOAN, INVESTMENT, DIVIDEND, AND RESERVE PROVISIONS (approved December 13, 1967). Modernizes the Federal credit union procedures to accord with present day lending practices by improving the Federal credit union procedures in three ways:

- (1) The credit committee of Federal credit unions would have unlimited authority to delegate lending authority to a loan officer. Under present law only \$750 in lending authority can be delegated if the loan is not secured by shares.
- (2) Federal credit unions could pay dividends quarterly in lieu of twice a year as permitted by existing law.
- (3) Federal credit unions could credit funds received during the first 10 days of a month for the entire month in computing dividends. Present law restricts such computations to dividends received during the first 5 days of the month.

PUBLIC LAW 90-189 (S.1003) TO AMEND THE FLAMMABLE FABRICS ACT SO AS TO INCREASE THE PROTECTION AFFORDED CONSUMERS AGAINST INJURIOUS FLAMMABLE FABRICS (approved December 14, 1967). Makes numerous amendments to the Flammable Fabrics Act by extending the coverage of the Act to interior furnishings made in whole or in part of fabric or related materials and to fabrics and related materials intended for use in articles of wearing apparel or interior furnishings. Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue standards of flammability or regulations (including labeling) for such articles, furnishings, fabrics, and materials.

Provides for the appointment of a National Advisory Committee for the Flammable Fabrics Act consisting of not less than 9 members. Requires the committee to be fairly representative of manufacturers, distributors, and the consuming public. Requires the Secretary of Commerce to consult with the Committee before prescribing standards.



Replaces the present unlimited authorization of appropriations with specific authorizations of \$1.5 million for the present fiscal year and \$2,250,000 for each of the next two fiscal years.

Authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to make provisions through rules and regulations for the maintenance of records relating to matters subject to the Act. Provides for a more effective means of enforcement for imported goods which are subject to the Act. Makes clear that the Act does not apply to exported goods which are intended for foreign consumption. Provides that this Act supersedes the laws of any State or political subdivisions thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-196 (H.R. 2275) TO PROVIDE FOR CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT (approved December 14, 1967). Grants permanent United States residency to Doctor Ricardo Vallejo Samala.

Makes the following provisions for congressional redistricting for the election of U.S. Representatives: (1) bans at-large elections in all States entitled to more than one Representative--with the exception that for the 1968 elections only, Hawaii and New Mexico shall not be bound by this ban; and (2) requires that every State establish districts and elect only one Representative from each district.

PUBLIC LAW 90-198 (H.R. 10805) TO EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS (approved December 14, 1967). Extends the life of the Civil Rights Commission to January 31, 1967 (now January 31, 1968).

Authorizes appropriations of \$2,650,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 and for each of 4 succeeding fiscal years.

PUBLIC LAW 90-202 (S.830) TO PROHIBIT AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES (approved December 15, 1967). Directs the Secretary of Labor to conduct studies and provide information to labor unions, management, and the general public concerning the needs and abilities of older workers (between the ages of 45 and 65), and their potentials for continued employment and contribution to the economy.

Makes it unlawful for an employer of more than 25 employees, a labor union of more than 50 members (25 after July 1, 1968), or an employment agency to discriminate against the employment of an individual on account of his age.

Establishes a procedure for enforcement of this Act and provides for a fine of not more than \$500 for the first offense and a fine of not more than \$500 and/or imprisonment of not more than one year for subsequent offenses.

PUBLIC LAW 90-206 (H.R. 7977) TO INCREASE POSTAL RATES AND SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES (approved December 16, 1967). Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act  
Title I: Increases various postal rates.

Title II: Federal Salary Act - Gives postal field service employees a three-phase salary increase - six percent effective October 1967, five percent effective July 1968, and an undetermined amount effective in July 1969. (This final increase is to bring all salaries up to par with those of private enterprises.)



Gives all other Government employees a three-phase salary increase - 4-1/2 percent effective in October 1967, in July 1968, and an increase designed to close one-half the difference between their salaries and those of private enterprises, but in no case less than a three percent increase, and in July 1969 an undetermined amount. (This final increase is to bring all salaries up to par with those of private enterprises.)

Increases salaries for executive levels III, IV, and V from \$28,500, \$27,000 and \$26,000 to \$29,500 \$28,750, and \$28,000, respectively, and make similar increases for officials in the legislative and judicial branches.

Establishes a nine-member Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries to conduct a study of the compensation of Government employees and to make recommendations related thereto. Provides that this study be made every four years.

Establishes a ten percent minimum, and 25 percent maximum, for premium pay for regular overtime work for employees whose work involves substantial amounts of "standby" time.

Prohibits public officials of the Government from appointing or recommending for appointment or promotion to a position in the agency in which he is serving, or over which he exercises control, any person who is a relative of such official. Authorizes the Civil Service Commission to prescribe regulations permitting the employment of such relatives in times of emergency.

Authorizes Federal employees to count time spent in actual travel outside regular hours of work for overtime, Sunday, or holiday pay purposes.

Requires that such travel be by the most expeditious means practicable, and shall be commensurate with the nature and purpose of the duties of the employee.

Extends to wage board employees the right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission for a review of action by an agency in clarifying his position for pay purposes.

Limits the retirement annuity for Members to eighty percent of "the final basic pay of the Member," to permit a Member who accepts an appointive position to elect to have his annuity computed or recomputed on the basis of the final basic pay of the appointive position.

Increases the maximum amount of office expense funds available for payment of staff members of former Presidents of the United States, from \$65,000 per annum to \$80,000 per annum, and increases the maximum salary of one staff member from the maximum salary level of a member of a Senator's staff to the salary of level II of the Executive Schedule.

Title IV: Federal Employees Life Insurance - Increases the life insurance available to all employees by providing the larger of a \$10,000 minimum policy or a policy in the amount of the employee's annual salary, rounded to the next higher \$1,000, plus \$2,000. (The maximum of \$32,000 that will be currently available under this formula will be automatically raised to correspond with future increases in level II of the executive pay schedule.)

Requires that the premium contributions rate cover the actual level cost of the insurance and provides that the rate be adjusted by the Civil Service Commission as necessary to meet changes in such cost. Repeals the present 25 cents per \$1,000 limitation on the bi-weekly contribution rate of employees.

Sets the Government's share of the cost at one-half that withheld from the employee.

Authorizes the Commission to obtain and make available to insured employees, for purchase at their own option and their own expense, additional life insurance in amounts to be determined by the Commission but not to exceed \$10,000. Provides that the employee or annuitant will pay the full cost of any such optional insurance through deductions from salary or annuity. (Rates for this insurance will be established by age groups, with each employee's rate increasing as he moves into the next higher age group, and will be payable to retirement or to age 65, whichever is later). Provides that insurance continue into retirement the same as regular insurance (except with respect to contributions), if purchased at the first opportunity or in force for twelve years immediately preceding retirement, and will reduce at the same rate and to the same percentage level as does regular insurance. Makes the same optional provisions for accidental death and dismemberment protection but provides that such insurance continue only to the time of retirement but not thereafter. Provides that such optional insurance may not exceed \$10,000 or an amount which, when added to the basic coverage, does not exceed a participating employee's annual salary.

PUBLIC LAW 90-207 (H.R. 13510) TO PROVIDE PAY INCREASES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES (approved December 16, 1967). Provides (1) a 4.5 percent increase in the rate of basic compensation for active and retired members of the uniformed services, (2) an increase in the allowances provided under the Dependents Assistance Act for enlisted personnel in the lowest pay grades with less than four years of service, (3) for the payment of a basic allowance for quarters to a member (E-4 and above with 4 or more years service) for time spent in travel or on leave between permanent duty stations, (4) for payment of a dislocation allowance, equal to one month's basic allowance for quarters, to members without dependents when they are transferred to a permanent station where they are not assigned to Government quarters, (5) a formula for automatic increases in the retired pay and retainer pay whenever the Consumer Price Index shows a rise in prices, (6) a substantial increase in basic pay for senior noncommissioned officers, (7) for comparable and automatic adjustments in military pay whenever Federal civilian employees receive salary increases, (8) a special incentive pay for physicians and dentists who extend their active duty service for 1 or more years, and (9) that a member of a uniformed service is entitled to travel and transportation allowances for travel from his place of medical treatment in the continental United States, to a place selected by him and approved by the Secretary concerned, and return, when the Secretary concerned determines that the member is traveling in connection with authorized leave for convalescence from illness or injury incurred while the member was eligible for the receipt of hostile fire pay.



PUBLIC LAW 90-221 (S. 1785) PROVIDING FOR INCREASED BENEFITS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SERVING IN POSITIONS INVOLVING PERSONAL HARDSHIP OR IN HAZARDOUS AREAS (approved December 23, 1967). Provides authority for the payment of travel expenses for up to two round trips each year by certain Foreign Service personnel for purposes of family visitation in situations where the officer or employee is prevented by official order from having his family with him at his post because of the danger from hostile activity.

Authorizes payment of travel expenses of Foreign Service officers and employees, stationed abroad, for purposes of family visitation in emergency situations involving personal hardship. For this travel, and that under paragraph (1) above, the facilities of the Military Air Transport Service shall be used wherever possible.

Authorizes the provision of medical benefits, in extraordinary situations, to Foreign Service personnel beyond the date of their separation from the Service and to dependents of Foreign Service personnel beyond the date of the death or separation of the officer or employee.

Provides that no leave shall be charged for a period of up to 1 year, when a Government employee serving abroad is forced to be absent from duty because of injury from hostile action.

PUBLIC LAW 90-227 (H.R. 10964) TO ENABLE THE D.C. TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MEDICAID PROGRAM UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (approved December 27, 1967). Authorizes the Government of the District of Columbia to take such action as may be necessary and to promulgate such regulations as may be necessary or required to furnish medical assistance to eligible residents of the District of Columbia under the program established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, and to permit publicly-owned District of Columbia hospitals and other medical facilities to provide health and medical care and services to eligible aged individuals under the hospital insurance benefits program and supplementary medical insurance benefits program established by Title XVIII of such Act. Provides that programs would be conducted in the District within the limits set forth and pursuant to regulations issued and policy and procedural guidelines established by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

PUBLIC LAW 90-228 (H.R. 10242) TO INCREASE PROMOTION OPPORTUNITY FOR MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES (approved December 28, 1967). Sets forth authorized strengths by grade for medical and dental officers on active duty in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

PUBLIC LAW 90-235 (H.R. 8547) TO SIMPLIFY AND MAKE UNIFORM A VARIETY OF PERSONNEL LAWS FOR THE ARMED FORCES (approved January 2, 1968). Authorizes the President, when Congress has adjourned sine die, and he determines it to be in the national interest to authorize the Secretary of Defense to extend armed service enlistment or other military status for not more than six months.

Consolidates the law dealing with armed services' members' enlistment, separation and discharge, extension of enlistment, detail to the American Red Cross, extra employment, command, replacement of certificate of discharge, and the disposition of the uniform upon discharge from the service.

PUBLIC LAW 90-236 ( H.R. 12961) AUTHORIZING STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO ARE IN A MISSING STATUS (approved January 2, 1968). Authorizes the non-temporary storage of household effects of members of the armed forces who are in a missing status for more than 29 days.

PUBLIC LAW 90-241 (H.R. 11542) PROVIDING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE TOWN OF BREMEN, IND. (approved January 2, 1968). Relieves Marshall County, Indiana, of liability to the United States in the amount of \$1,801.25 representing Federal civil defense matching funds advanced to the county in July 1961 in connection with the purchase of civil defense communications equipment made in the fiscal year preceding that in which the project application for the purchase was actually approved.

PUBLIC LAW 90-245 (H.R. 1341) AUTHORIZING ACCUMULATION OF UP TO 90 DAYS LEAVE FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO HAVE SERVED OVER 120 DAYS IN A FOREIGN HOSTILE AREA (approved January 2, 1968). Allows members of the Armed Forces who have served on active duty for a continuous period of at least 120 days in an area where there is hostile activity to accumulate up to 90 days leave.

PUBLIC LAW 90-246 (H.R. 3982) TO AMEND LAW GOVERNING REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSE TRAILERS BY MILITARY PERSONNEL (approved January 2, 1968). Increases from 51 to 74 cents per mile the ceiling on the allowance provided for the transportation of house trailers and mobile dwellings of members of the uniformed services on permanent change of station orders when transportation is by commercial means.

PUBLIC LAW 90-248 (H.R. 12080) SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967 (approved January 2, 1968). Provides an increase in benefit payments of thirteen percent for all beneficiaries on the social security rolls. Increases the amount of earnings subject to tax and used in the computation of benefits from \$6,600 to \$7,800 in 1968.

Provides that the increased benefits are first payable for the month of February 1968. Increases the special payments made to uninsured individuals age 72 and over from \$35 to \$40 a month for a single person and from \$52.50 to \$60 a month for a couple. Increases from \$1,500 to \$1,680 in the amount of annual earnings a beneficiary under age 72 can have without having any benefits withheld. Provides for the payment of monthly benefits to certain disabled widows and widowers of deceased workers who are between the ages of 50 and 62.

Deems a widow or widower disabled only if the disability is one that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, would preclude any gainful activity.



Provides that to be eligible for the benefits, the widow or widower must have become totally disabled not later than seven years after the spouse's death, or in the case of a widowed mother, before the end of her benefits as a mother or within seven years thereafter.

Provides that a child will be considered dependent on the mother under the same conditions that he is now considered dependent on the father.

Allows a worker who becomes disabled before the age of 31 to qualify for disability insurance if he worked in one-half of the quarters between the time he is 21 and the time he is disabled, or alternatively if he works in six quarters out of the last 12.

Provides for social security benefit purposes, the amendments will provide that in the future the pay of a person in the uniformed service would be deemed to be \$100 a month more than his basic pay.

Increases the percentage of taxable wages appropriated to the disability insurance trust fund (now at 0.70 of 1 percent) to 0.95 of 1 percent and increases the percentage of self employment income (now at 0.525 of 1 percent) to 0.7125 of 1 percent.

Allows a longer period of time after termination of disability for the filing of a disability freeze application by an individual whose mental or physical disability interfered with his filing a timely application. Enables workers who are totally disabled over an extended period but fail to file timely applications to nevertheless have the period of disability frozen, and thus not counted against them in subsequent determinations as to whether they are insured for social security benefits or the amount of such benefits.

Provides that a child adopted by a person who is getting disability benefits can become entitled to benefits if (a) the adoption takes place in the United States, (b) it was under the supervision of a public or private child-placement agency, (c) the disabled individual had resided in the United States for the year prior to the adoption, and (d) the child is under 18 at the time of adoption.

Permits a clergyman (other than members of religious orders who have taken a vow of poverty) to elect not to be covered if he is conscientiously opposed to social security coverage, or if he opposes such coverage on grounds of religious principle.

Facilitates social security coverage for workers in positions under a State or local government retirement system who are not eligible to join the system.

Adds Illinois to the list of States (19 under present law) which are permitted to extend social security coverage to those current members of a State or local retirement system who desire coverage, with all future employees being compulsorily covered.

Adds Puerto Rico to the list of States which may provide social security coverage for policemen and firemen.

Validates social security coverage for certain firemen in Nebraska for whom social security taxes were erroneously paid.

Provides that social security coverage can be extended to firemen in States not specifically granted that right if the Governor of the State certifies that the total benefit protection of firemen would be improved as a result.

Permits a State, when it provides retroactive coverage for a coverage group under a modification of the State's agreement, to provide retroactive coverage for former employees of the coverage group with respect to earnings that previously had been erroneously reported for them for quarters in the retroactive period, if no refund has been made of the taxes paid on the erroneously reported earnings.

Modifies the social security coverage provisions applying to State and local government employees who are compensated solely on a fee basis (such as constables and justices of the peace).

Extends social security coverage to employment performed in the private home of the employer by a parent in the employ of his son or daughter. Continues to exclude from coverage employment performed in a private home by a parent when these conditions are not met, employment of a child under age 21 by his parent, and employment of a husband or wife by the spouse.

Permits the State of Massachusetts to modify its agreement for social security coverage so as to exclude employees of the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority who are in positions being brought into a new State retirement system.

Permits a child adopted by a surviving spouse to get benefits even though the adoption is not completed within two years after the worker's death, if adoption proceedings had begun before the worker died.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to recover overpaid benefits by requiring the overpaid beneficiary or his estate to refund the overpayment or by withholding the benefits payable to him, his estate or to any other person entitled to benefits on the same earnings record.

Provides that all benefits paid on the basis of official reports of death in military service issued by the Department of Defense will be considered lawful payments even though it is later determined that a person who was reported dead is still alive.



Provides that amounts due under the supplementary medical insurance program after the beneficiary's death be paid to the person who paid for the services, either before or after the beneficiary's death, or to the person who provided the service.

Allows where wages earned before 1951 are used to compute social security benefits, certain assumptions to be made so that the benefit could be computed by use of electronic data processing equipment.

Defines "widow," "widower," and "stepchild" so that they will be considered as such for social security purposes if the marriage existed for nine months, or, in case of death in line of duty in the uniformed service, and in case of accidental death, if the marriage existed for three months, unless it is determined that the deceased individual could not have reasonably been expected to live for nine months at the time the marriage occurred.

Eliminates the requirement in present law that a dependent husband or widower may become entitled to social security benefits on his wife's earnings only if his wife is currently insured at the time she died, became disabled, or retired.

Modifies the provisions in present law for determining the amount of combined social security and workmen's compensation benefits that can be paid when a disabled worker is eligible under both programs.

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to grant an extension of the time in which a person may file the report of earnings required for retirement test purposes if there is a valid reason for his not filing it on time.

Eliminates the possibility of imposing on a person, who does not file a timely report of earnings under the retirement test, a penalty which exceeds the amount of benefits which should have been withheld.

Modifies the provisions of present law under which an alien who is outside the United States for six consecutive months has his benefits withheld under certain conditions, so that, for purposes of the six-month provision, an alien who is outside the United States for more than thirty days will be considered outside the United States until he returns to the United States for thirty consecutive days within six months after he leaves the country.

Adds a provision under which generally a person who is not a citizen of the United States is outside the United States for six months or more could be paid benefits only if he is a citizen of a country that provides reciprocity under its social security system for the payment of benefits to U.S. citizens who are living outside that country.

Modifies the provisions of present law relating to the time at which Advisory Councils are appointed and issue reports to provide that the Advisory Councils be appointed at any time after January 31 in 1969 and every four years thereafter.

Requires the Social Security Administration to furnish an appropriate court with the most recent address of a deserting father if the court wishes the information in connection with a support order for a child.

Provides that benefits payable to illegitimate children who become entitled to benefits in the future under a provision contained in the 1965 amendments can not exceed the difference between the total amounts payable to other persons and the family maximum amount.

Changes the date on which the annual report of the trustees of the social security trust funds is due from March 1 to April 1.

Establishes special procedures to expedite the payment of benefits. The new procedures would go into effect after June 30, 1968, but would not apply to disability benefits or negotiated checks.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to fix a reasonable fee for the services provided before the Social Security Administration for an applicant for social security benefits by an attorney and to pay such attorney's fee out of past-due benefits. Limits the fee to the smaller of: (a) 25 percent of the past-due benefits, (b) the fee fixed by the Secretary, or (c) an amount agreed to by the applicant and the attorney.

Excludes from social security coverage services performed for a State or local government by workers hired on a temporary basis in case of emergencies such as fire, storm, flood, or earthquake.

Permits a State to exclude from social security coverage, prospectively, service performed by election workers and election officials if they are paid, for such services, less than \$50 in a calendar quarter.

Excludes from the definition of wages subject to social security taxes certain payments made under plans established by employers and made to the employee or his dependents upon retirement, death, or disability.

Provides a more detailed definition of disability for workers than is now in the law. Provides guidelines under which a person could be determined to be disabled only if he is unable to engage in any kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the National economy, even though such work does not exist in the general area in which he lives.

Changes the definition of disability due to blindness so that a person who is "industrially blind" (i.e., visual acuity of 20/200 or less corrected or a visual of 20 degrees or less) is disabled rather than one who has visual acuity of 5/200 or less corrected.



Permits members of a religious sect which is opposed to social insurance to file an application for exemption from the self-employment tax by December 31, 1968, if the person has self-employment income for years ending before December 31, 1967.

Provides that certain partnerships income of retired partners would not be taxed or credited for social security purposes.

Provides that, beginning with 1968, persons employed both under the social security and railroad retirement programs who pay hospital insurance contributions on combined wages which are in excess of the taxable wage base would be entitled to a refund of the excess contributions.

Provides that when an additional person becomes entitled to benefits as a result of the Social Security Amendment of 1967, the benefit paid to any other person on the same account would not be reduced by the family maximum provision because the new person became entitled to benefits.

Permits payment under Health Insurance either to the patient on the basis of an itemized bill or to the physician under the present assignment method.

Affords financial relief to those medicare beneficiaries who have received services in certain nonparticipating hospitals starting July 1966, sometimes entering such hospitals without realizing the services would not be covered under medicare.

Adds a provision which permits payment under the medical insurance program for presently noncovered ancillary hospital and extended care facility services, principally X-ray and laboratory services furnished after the patient has been covered for the full period of hospital eligibility.

Provides that the limitation on payment of hospital insurance benefits during the first spell of illness for an individual who is an inpatient of a psychiatric hospital at the time he becomes entitled to benefits under the hospital insurance program will be made inapplicable to benefits for services in a general hospital if the services are not primarily for the diagnosis or treatment of mental illness. Removes tuberculosis hospitals from the provision in present law under which days in a tuberculosis institution immediately before entitlement to hospital insurance are counted against the days of coverage an individual would otherwise have.

Broadens the definition of "blood" to include packed red blood cells as well as whole blood and the application of the three-pint deductible provision under the hospital plan is also extended to the supplementary medical insurance program.

Includes within the definition of physician a doctor of podiatry, but only with respect to functions he is authorized to perform by the State in which he practices.

Extends the provisions of present law to include outpatient physical therapy services furnished by physical therapists employed by or under an agreement with and under the supervision of hospitals and other providers of services as well as approved clinics, rehabilitation centers and local public health agencies. Additionally, the patient would not have to be homebound for the physical therapy services to be covered.

Adds a provision, effective January 1, 1969, under which the general enrollment periods of the supplementary medical insurance program will be placed on an annual basis and run from January 1 to March 31, rather than October 1 to December 31 of each odd-numbered year.

Provides each medicare beneficiary with a lifetime reserve of sixty days of hospital care after the ninety days covered in a "spell of illness" have been exhausted.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to experiment with various methods of reimbursement to organizations, institutions, and physicians, on a voluntary basis, participating under medicare, medicaid, and the child health programs which offer incentives for keeping costs of the program down while maintaining quality of care.

Requires the Secretary of HEW to study and report to the Congress, prior to January 1, 1969 the savings which might accrue to the Government and the effects on the health professions and on all elements of the drug industry which might result from enactment of two proposals relating to drugs: (1) a proposal to cover prescription drugs under medicare, and (2) a proposal to establish, through a formulary committee, quality and cost control standards for drugs provided under the various programs of the Social Security Act.

Removes the requirement of physician certification of the medical necessity for hospital outpatient services and admissions to general hospitals.

Transfers hospital outpatient diagnostic services from the hospital insurance program to the supplementary medical insurance program.

Permits hospitals, as an alternative to the present procedure, to collect small charges (if not more than \$50) for outpatient hospital services from the beneficiary without submitting a bill to medicare.

Permits payment of full reasonable charges for radiological or pathological services furnished by physicians to hospital inpatients.

Permits payment for diagnostic X-rays taken in a patient's home or in a nursing home.

Permits payment to be made for durable medical equipment needed by an individual, whether rented or purchased.



Permits States to receive 75-percent Federal matching for the services which State health agencies perform to help health facilities qualify for participation in the various health programs under the Social Security Act (including medicare, medicaid, and the child health programs) and to help those facilities improve their fiscal records for payment purposes.

Entitles a person attaining age 65 in 1968 to hospital insurance benefits if he has a minimum of three quarters of coverage (existing law requires six), with the number of quarters of coverage needed by persons who reach age 65 in later years increasing by three in each year until the regular insured status requirement is met.

Provides that the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council assume the duties of the National Medical Review Committee.

Requires the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to study the need for, and make recommendations concerning, the extension of coverage under the supplementary medical insurance program to the services of additional types of personnel who engage in the independent practice of furnishing health services.

Establishes a new work incentive program for families receiving AFDC payments to be administered by the Department of Labor. Provides that the State welfare agencies determine who was appropriate for such referral but would not include: (1) children who are under age sixteen or going to school; (2) any person with illness, incapacity, advanced age or remoteness from a project that precludes effective participation in work or training; or (3) persons whose substantially continuous presence in the home is required because of the illness or incapacity of another member of the household. For all those referred the welfare agency will assure necessary child care arrangements for the children involved.

Provides that a refusal to accept work or undertake training without a good cause by a person who has been referred would be reported back to the State agency by the Labor Department; and, unless such person returns to the program within sixty days (during which he would receive counseling), his welfare payment would be terminated.

Requires the States to meet twenty percent, in cash or in kind, of the total cost of the program (excluding amounts paid on special work projects, priority III, which would come from the employer and the transferred welfare payments).

Provides that under the present aid to families with dependent children program, the States, at their option, may disregard not more than \$50 per month of earned income of each dependent child under age eighteen but not more than \$150 per month in the same home in computing the family's income for public welfare purposes. Gives the States the option of disregarding \$5 of income from any source before applying the child's earned income exemption.

Provides that under State programs of aid to families with dependent children of unemployed parents, Federal matching would be available only for the children of unemployed fathers.

Sets a limitation on Federal financial participation in the AFDC program related to the proportion of the child population under age eighteen aided because of the absence from the home of a parent. Federal financial participation would not be available for any excess above the percentage of children of absent parents who received aid to the child population under age eighteen in the State as of January 1, 1968.

Authorizes up to thirty days of emergency assistance during a twelve-month period to a child under 21 and his family.

Increases the limitation of recipients for whom protective payments could be made because they were unable to manage their funds from five percent to ten percent but excludes from this overall limitation those recipients for whom such payments have been made because of the refusal without good cause, of an individual to work, register for work, or to participate under a training or work program.

Provides that child-welfare services and services to children receiving AFDC shall be provided by the same organizational unit at the State and local level, except that in those instances where such services were provided by separate State agencies or separate local agencies on the date of enactment of the amendments, they may continue to be provided by such agencies.

Expands the provision enacted in 1965 which allows the State to exempt up to \$5 a month of any type of income in determining eligibility and the amount of assistance.

Increases child welfare authorizations from \$55 million for fiscal year 1969 to \$100 million, and from \$60 million for later years to \$110 million.

Requires States, effective July 1, 1969, to train and use subprofessional staff, with particular emphasis on the use of welfare recipients and other persons of low income, as community service aides for the kinds of jobs appropriate for them in the public assistance, child welfare, and health programs under the Social Security Act. Directs States to use volunteers in the program both for the provision of services to recipients, and for the assistance of advisory committees.

Adds a State plan requirement to the child welfare day-care provisions for development of arrangements for the more effective involvement of parents in day care programs.

Extends for one year, through June 30, 1969, the temporary legislation which authorizes assistance to needy Americans who have been repatriated to the United States by the Department of State from foreign countries.



Permits the purchase by welfare agencies of child care and other services under the public assistance Title of the Act.

Authorizes \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and \$5 million for each of the three succeeding fiscal years for grants to public or nonprofit private colleges and universities and to accredited graduate schools of social work, or an association of such schools, to meet part of the costs of development, expansion, or improvement of undergraduate programs in social work and programs for the graduate training of professional social work personnel. Not less than one-half of the amount appropriated would have to be used for grants for undergraduate programs.

Provides that in those instances in which welfare agencies have been unable to locate absent parents of children receiving AFDC through all sources available to them, including records of the Social Security Administration, the Internal Revenue Service will make available any information concerning their whereabouts that it may have.

Gives States until January 1, 1970 (rather than January 1, 1968) to buy-in Title XVIII supplementary medical insurance for persons eligible for medicaid.

Provides that States do not have to include in medicaid coverage for recipients under age 65 the same services which the aged receive under the supplementary medical insurance program furnished under the buy-in provisions discussed above.

Requires States to take steps to assure that the medical expenses of a person covered under the medicaid program, which a third party has a legal obligation to pay, will not be paid, or, if liability is later determined, that steps will be taken to secure reimbursement.

Requires States to establish methods and procedures designed to safeguard against unnecessary utilization of health care and services, as well as to assure that payment (including payments for drugs) do not exceed reasonable charges and that they are made on a basis consistent with efficiency, economy, and quality of care.

Permits States to make a direct payment to the recipient for physicians' and dentists' services with respect to those medical assistance recipients who are not also receiving cash assistance.

Requires States to provide the basic five services for all money payment recipients (the most needy receiving help under the program).

Adds a provision to the medical assistance (Title XIX) and the child health programs (Title V), making it clear that no provision in such Titles requires an individual to undergo medical screening, diagnosis, or treatment, where contrary to his religious belief, except in cases involving contagious disease or environmental health.

Requires States to license administrators of nursing homes.

Requires States to offer family planning services to all appropriate AFDC recipients.

Consolidates the existing separate child health authorizations into one single authorization with three general categories, fifty percent of the total authorization would be for formula grants, forty percent for project grants, and ten percent for research and training.

Requires State plans to provide for the early identification and treatment of crippled children. Requires the States to devote special attention to family planning services and dental care for children in the development of demonstration services.

#### CONSERVATION AND WATER RESOURCES - NATURAL BEAUTY AND RECREATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-17 (H.R. 8363) AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR PROSECUTION OF PROJECTS IN CERTAIN COMPREHENSIVE RIVER BASIN PLANS FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND NAVIGATION (approved May 12, 1967). Authorizes the additional appropriation of \$472 million for certain existing comprehensive river basin plans for flood control and navigation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-18 (S. 270) PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE PROTOTYPE DESALTING PLANT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (approved May 19, 1967). Provides for the participation of the Department of the Interior in the construction and operation of a large prototype desalting plant.

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to provide financial, technical, and other necessary assistance for the design, construction and operation of a water treatment and desalting plant.

PUBLIC LAW 90-20 (S. 1161) TO ESTABLISH THE JOHN F. KENNEDY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE IN MASSACHUSETTS (approved May 26, 1967). Provides for the establishment of the birthplace of John Fitzgerald Kennedy as the John Fitzgerald Kennedy National Historic Site in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PUBLIC LAW 90-28 (H.R. 9029) FISCAL 1968 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND RELATED AGENCIES (approved June 24, 1967). Makes appropriations of approximately \$1.4 billion for the Department of Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-30 (H.R. 6133) AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR CONTINUATION AND EXPANSION OF THE SALINE WATER CONVERSION PROGRAM (approved June 24, 1967).



Amends the provisions of law regarding the saline water conversion program by: (1) designating such provisions as the Saline Water Conversion Act; (2) authorizing appropriations for fiscal 1968 of \$105.782 million plus such additional sums as Congress may hereafter authorize and appropriate but not to exceed \$169.218 million; (3) providing that the amount of appropriations so authorized which represents the increase over appropriations previously made for fiscal 1968 (\$23.282 million) may be combined with the \$3.500 million remaining unobligated at the end of fiscal 1967 and used as follows: (a) research and development \$18.532 million, (b) design, construction, operation, etc., of test beds and test facilities, \$4.298 million, (c) design, construction, operation, etc., of modules, \$2.190 million; (d) administration and coordination, \$1.762 million; (4) providing for "test bed" plants and authorizing the use of existing demonstration plants and authorizing the use of existing demonstration plants as test bed plants; and (5) redesignating "demonstration plants" as "prototype plants."

Requires a detailed report to the respective House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs concerning any test bed plant, module or component costing in excess of \$1 million.

PUBLIC LAW 90-46 (S.1649) AUTHORIZING CHANGE IN NAME OF CERTAIN WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (approved July 4, 1967). Authorizes the change in name of various water resource projects under jurisdiction of the Department of the Army.

PUBLIC LAW 90-65 (H.R. 743) TO AUTHORIZE ENLARGEMENT OF THE TEHAMA-COLUSA CANAL, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, FOR FUTURE IRRIGATION NEEDS (approved August 19, 1967). Authorizes the enlargement and realignment of the Tehama-Colusa Canal, a central valley irrigation canal, California, to increase capacity and provides for the future irrigation of additional lands.

PUBLIC LAW 90-70 (S.J. Res. 10) TO ESTABLISH THE GOLDEN SPIKE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION (approved August 21, 1967). Establishes the Golden Spike Centennial Celebration Commission composed of 13 members to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.

PUBLIC LAW 90-72 (S. 1111) AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF THE SAN FELIPE DIVISION, CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT, CALIFORNIA (approved August 27, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, a proposed multiple-purpose addition to the Central Valley project.

PUBLIC LAW 90-74 (H.R. 7362) AUTHORIZING ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES WITHIN COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA (approved August 29, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire described properties within the Colonial National Historical Park, in Yorktown, Virginia.

PUBLIC LAW 90-89 (S. 1601) INCREASING AUTHORIZATIONS FOR WORK ON THE TIBER DAM OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT (approved September 22, 1967). Increases the appropriation authorization for continuing work in the Missouri River Basin by the Secretary of the Interior from \$60 million to \$68 million.

PUBLIC LAW 90-136 (H.R. 845) AUTHORIZING CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEBRASKA MID-STATE DIVISION, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT (approved November 14, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska Mid-State division, Missouri River Basin project.

PUBLIC LAW 90-149 (H.R. 6692) DECLARING A PORTION OF BAYOU LAFOURCHE, LA., A NONNAVIGABLE WATERWAY (approved November 22, 1967). Declares a portion of Bayou Lafourche, Louisiana, a nonnavigable waterway of the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 90-160 (S.J. Res. 26) DESIGNATING FEBRUARY OF EACH YEAR AS AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH (approved November 28, 1967). Provides that February, 1968, is designated as "American History Month."

PUBLIC LAW 90-181 (S. 2514) TO GRANT CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT TO WHEELING CREEK WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION DISTRICT COMPACT (approved December 8, 1967). Grants the consent of the United States to the Wheeling Creek Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention District compact between Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

PUBLIC LAW 90-185 (S.J. Res. 35) GRANTING CONGRESSIONAL CONSENT TO A 4-YEAR EXTENSION OF INTERSTATE COMPACT TO CONSERVE OIL AND GAS (approved December 11, 1967). Grants the consent of Congress to an extension and renewal for four years of the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas which was signed in Dallas, Texas, on February 16, 1935.

PUBLIC LAW 90-187 (H.R. 8629) TO EXTEND THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION (approved December 12, 1967). Makes the Secretary of Commerce an ex officio member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Extends the date on which the Commission shall report to the President by one year - from July 4, 1968, to July 4, 1969.

Authorizes the appropriation of public funds to finance the work of the Commission.

PUBLIC LAW 90-194 (S.J. Res. 101) AUTHORIZING GUARANTEE OF LOANS TO THE NATIONAL MARITIME HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR THE PURPOSE OF RESTORING THE SQUARE-RIGGED MERCHANT SHIP KAIULANI (approved December 14, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce under the Merchant Marine Act to guarantee loans made to the National Maritime Historical Society for the purpose of restoring and returning to the United States the last surviving American square-rigged merchant ship, the Kaiulani.

PUBLIC LAW 90-205 (H.R. 480) EXTENDING FOR 8 YEARS THE PERIOD DURING WHICH FUNDS MAY BE APPROPRIATED FOR ACQUISITION OF WETLANDS (approved December 15, 1967). Extends for an additional eight years (until the end of fiscal 1976) the period during which funds may be appropriated for the acquisition of wetlands for conservation of migrating waterfowl (without increasing the appropriation authorization of \$105 million).



PUBLIC LAW 90-209 (S. 814) TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION (approved December 18, 1967). Establishes a National Park Foundation with authority to accept and administer gifts of real and personal property in support of the work of the National Park Service.

PUBLIC LAW 90-213 (H.R. 12121) EXTENDING THE PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW COMMISSION AND AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR ITS CONTINUED WORK (approved December 18, 1967). Extends the time for a final report to the President and the Congress of the Public Land Law Review Commission from December 31, 1968 to June 30, 1970, and the life of the Commission from June 30, 1969 to December 31, 1970. Increases the Commission's appropriations from \$4,000,000 to \$7,390,000.

PUBLIC LAW 90-242 (H.R. 13273) TO EXTEND TIME FOR COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES TO SUBMIT ITS FINAL REPORT (approved January 2, 1968). Extends the period of time within which the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources under the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act is to submit its final report to the President and Congress to 24 months (now 18 months) after the establishment of the Commission. Sets the fixed expiration date for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development at June 30, 1969.

#### EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND ANTI-POVERTY

PUBLIC LAW 90-32 (H.R. 4717) AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN TENNESSEE FOR THE USE OF MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY (approved June 28, 1967). Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands owned by the United States to the State of Tennessee for the use of Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee.

PUBLIC LAW 90-35 (H.R. 10943) TO EXTEND THE TEACHER CORPS AND TO ESTABLISH AN EDUCATION PROFESSIONS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (approved June 29, 1967). States the purpose of the Act as being to improve the quality of teaching and to help meet critical shortages of adequately trained educational personnel by: (1) developing information on the actual needs for educational personnel; (2) providing high quality training opportunities; (3) attracting a greater number of qualified persons into the teaching profession; (4) attracting persons who can stimulate creativity in the arts and other skills to undertake assignments in education; and (5) helping to make educational personnel training programs more responsive to the needs of the schools and colleges.

Eliminates the authority for an Advisory Council on Quality Teacher Preparation, and directs the President to appoint a 15 member National Advisory Council on Education Professions Development to review the operation of all Federal programs for the training and development of educational personnel.

Directs the Commissioner of Education to make a periodic appraisal of the Nation's existing and future personnel needs in the field of education.

Provides for the following programs: (1) a program of grants and contracts with States or local educational agencies or other institutions which will engage in activities which will attract qualified persons to the field of education; (2) an expansion of the Teacher Corps Program to include, among other things, (a) an increased allocation of such teachers for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and an allocation for schools for Indian children, and (b) an increase in the rates of compensation for the teachers; (3) a program of assistance to educational agencies which provide education for children of migratory agricultural workers; (4) a program of grants to States to enable them to support efforts of local communities in, (a) attracting teachers, and (b) increasing the effectiveness of classroom teachers; (5) a program of grants and contracts with institutions of higher education and State and local educational agencies for projects to improve the qualifications of persons serving or preparing to serve in educational programs in elementary and secondary schools (including pre-school and adult and vocational education programs) or post-secondary vocational schools, or to supervise or train persons so serving; (6) a program of grants and contracts with institutions of higher education to assist them in training persons who are serving or preparing to serve as teachers, administrators, or educational specialists in institutions of higher education.

Increases the authority of the Commissioner of Education in the awarding of fellowships for study leading to an advanced degree for persons pursuing or who plan to pursue a career in elementary and secondary education of post-secondary vocational education.

Extends the teacher fellowships program to include graduate education for preschool and adult and vocational education personnel.

Authorizes the appropriation of funds to carry out the various programs under this Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-41 (S. 617) AUTHORIZING STATE OF WASHINGTON TO USE INCOME FROM PUBLIC LANDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (approved June 30, 1967). Authorizes the State of Washington to use the income from public lands for the construction of facilities for schools and other public institutions.

PUBLIC LAW 90-82 (H.R. 11945) TO AMEND THE COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM WITH RESPECT TO INSTITUTIONAL MATCHING AND PERMISSIBLE HOURS OF WORK (approved September 6, 1967). Provides for averaging the maximum number of hours per week a college student is allowed to work while participating in the work-study program under the Economic Opportunity Act, and increases the Federal share of payments under the program from 75 percent to 85 percent during 1968 and 80 percent during 1969.



PUBLIC LAW 90-99 (H.R. 12257) VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AMENDMENTS OF 1967 (approved October 3, 1967). Extends the authorization of funds for State grants for vocational rehabilitation services through fiscal 1970, and authorizes an appropriation of \$0.5 billion for fiscal year 1969 and \$0.6 billion for fiscal year 1970.

Extends through fiscal year 1969 State grants for development of comprehensive programs of vocational rehabilitation.

Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to enter into contracts with public or nonprofit private agencies or organizations whereby the Federal Government will pay all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining National Centers for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults designed: (1) to assist these handicapped persons with problems of vocational rehabilitation, (2) to conduct research in this area, and (3) to help foster community understanding of the problems of the handicapped.

Requires, under such agreement, that the local agency involved make an annual report to the Secretary on the administration of its program and the allocation of funds received, which report shall in turn be submitted to the Congress with the Secretary's recommendations.

Authorizes the Secretary to assume up to 90 percent of the cost of pilot projects designed to help rehabilitate handicapped migratory agricultural workers.

Removes, as of July 1, 1969, the requirement whereby a handicapped individual must be a resident of the State in which he wishes to receive services under the Act, and requires, instead, only that he be physically present therein.

PUBLIC LAW 90-129 (S. 1160) TO FACILITATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS OF EDUCATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING (approved November 7, 1967). Extends and expands the program of grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities and authorizes assistance in the construction of noncommercial educational radio broadcasting facilities.

Authorizes appropriations of \$10,500,000 for fiscal year 1968, \$12,500,000 for fiscal year 1969, and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1970 to carry out this Act.

Limits the total grant for any fiscal year for the construction of noncommercial educational television and radio facilities to 8-1/2 percent of such appropriations.

Authorizes the establishment of a nonprofit corporation known as the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and authorizes it to: (a) facilitate the full development of educational broadcasting in which programs of high quality, obtained from diverse sources, will be made available to noncommercial educational television or radio broadcast stations, with strict adherence to objectivity and balance in all programs or series of programs of a

controversial nature; (b) assist in the establishment and development of one or more systems of interconnection to be used for the distribution of educational television or radio programs so that all noncommercial educational television and radio broadcast stations that wish to may broadcast the programs at times chosen by the stations; (c) assist in the establishment and development of one or more systems of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcast stations throughout the United States; and (d) carry out its purposes and functions and engage in its activities in ways that will most effectively assure the maximum freedom of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcast systems and local stations from interference with or control of program content or other activities.

Provides that the board of directors of the Corporation shall consist of fifteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Provides for the auditing of the Corporation records annually. Authorizes appropriations for financing the Corporation. Requires the Corporation to submit to the President for transmittal to Congress an annual report of its operations, financial condition, accomplishments, and recommendations.

Provides that a noncommercial educational broadcasting station may not engage in editorializing or supporting any candidate for political office.

Prohibits the Public Broadcasting Corporation from owning or operating any television or radio broadcast station, system, network, interconnection, program production facility, or community antenna television system.

Defines "educational television or radio programs" to mean "programs which are primarily designed for educational or cultural purposes."

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a comprehensive study of instructional television and radio (including broadcast, closed circuit, community antenna television, and instructional television fixed services and two-way communication of data links and computers) and their relationship to each other and to instructional materials such as videotapes, films, discs, computers, and other educational materials or devices, and such other aspects thereof as may be of assistance in determining whether and what Federal aid should be provided for instructional radio and television and the form that aid should take, and which may aid communities, institutions, or agencies in determining whether and to what extent such activities should be used.

Authorizes the appropriations of \$500,000 for this study and requires that the study be submitted to the President for transmittal to the Congress on or before June 30, 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-212 (H.R. 5709) REMOVING LIMITATION OF THE TOTAL CUMULATION OF SICK LEAVE FOR D.C. TEACHERS (approved December 18, 1967). Removes the limitation on the total cumulation of sick leave (presently 75 days) for teachers in the District of Columbia and increases the limit of advance sick leave from 25 to 30 days for probationary or permanent teachers or attendance officers.



PUBLIC LAW 90-222 (S. 2388) PROPOSED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1967 (approved December 23, 1967). Authorizes \$1.980 billion for fiscal 1968 to carry out programs under the Economic Opportunity Act as follows: Title I - \$295 million for the Job Corps, \$476 million for work and training for youth and adults, and \$60 million for special impact programs in urban areas having large concentrations of low-income individuals or rural areas with substantial migration to urban centers; Title II - \$950 million for community action programs; Title III - \$47 million for migrant worker programs and loans to rural families; Title IV - \$10 million for loans, technical assistance and employment incentive programs for small business; Title V - \$70 million for work experience programs and \$25 million for day-care programs; Title VI - \$16 million for administrative expenses; Title VII - Public assistance - extension; and Title VIII - \$31 million for the VISTA program. Authorizes the appropriation of \$2.180 billion for fiscal 1969, without a breakdown of the funds by program.

Title I - Job Corps: Requires that a finding be made of a reasonable expectation of successful participation in the Job Corps for each applicant prior to enrollment and, for applicants with a history of antisocial behavior, requires the Director to obtain a professional finding that enrollment of such applicant would not be inimical to the interests of the Job Corps. Requires, generally, that an enrollee be assigned to the center nearest his home. Provides for nonresidential centers and authorizes the establishment of Civilian Conservation Centers to be located primarily in rural areas. Requires that 40 percent of male enrollees be assigned to such conservation centers. Provides for establishing community advisory councils to improve relations between Job Corps centers and the local community. Limits the capacity of residential centers in fiscal 1968 to 45,000 and requires that steps be taken to achieve an enrollment ratio of 50 percent women. Limits per-enrollee costs for the operation of centers to \$6,900 a year. Prohibits enrollees from engaging in political activities.

Consolidates work and training programs into one comprehensive program to take effect July 1, 1968. Broadens such programs to include rural areas suffering a substantial migration to urban centers. Provides for encouraging employers, through incentives to employ and train unemployed or low-income individuals and encourages new programs to deal with employment of the elderly.

Establishes special impact programs to deal with problems of chronic unemployment, dependency, and community tensions in urban areas with a high degree of low-income individuals and in rural areas suffering substantial migration to urban areas.

Title II - Community Action: Requires community action agencies to be State, city, or county governments or that such government agencies designate a public or private nonprofit agency as the community action agency. Requires that such agencies must have a board composed of one-third public officials, one-third representatives of business, education, labor, and so forth, interests in the community, and one-third representatives of the people to be served. Stipulates that such agencies shall have full

opportunity to participate in the development and implementation of poverty programs. Provides that the poor may petition for better representation in such agencies if inadequately represented.

Requires funding of programs through community action agencies as constituted above unless such public agency fails to act or fails to carry out programs in a satisfactory manner, or in the case of limited purposes projects the community action agency approves of other funding.

Limits size of community action agency boards to a maximum of 51 and institutes notice and quorum requirements to assure decision-making by majority.

Tightens political activity restrictions both partisan and nonpartisan and extends prohibitions to voter registration drives and voter transportation.

Requires that the non-Federal share of the cost shall be not less than 20 percent of the total cost (the requirement for fiscal 1967 was 10 percent and that at least one-half of the non-Federal contribution be in cash).

Tightens auditing requirements for community action agencies.

Adds four new National emphasis programs: (a) A senior opportunities and services program for older Americans' (b) Emergency food and medical services program; (c) "Day care" and (d) Family planning.

Title III - To Combat Poverty in Rural Areas: Provides for loans to low-income rural families and assistance to migrant workers.

Title IV - Employment and Investment Incentives: Provides that special attention be given in loans to small business, to business concerns located in urban areas with a high degree of unemployment or low-income individuals, or owned by low-income individuals. Authorizes the Small Business Administration to administer a new program to provide technical assistance and managerial training for individuals in business qualified for such special attention.

Title V - Day Care Projects: Establishes a new program of grants to establish day-care facilities, which shall provide health, education, social and other supportive services to children from low-income families, to enable parents or relatives of such children to continue vocational training, basic education, or gainful employment.

Title VI - Administration and Coordination: Limits to 100 days the period during which a consultant may be retained by the Director on a per diem basis. Prohibits the use of any anti-poverty funds for political activities, including voter registration activities. Eliminates from eligibility for benefits under the Act any persons whose lack of income is the result of his refusal, without good cause, to seek or accept employment commensurate with his health, age, education, and ability (termed the "voluntarily poor"). Prohibits community action employees from planning, aiding or participating in any unlawful demonstration, riot, or civil disturbance. Requires the Director to prepare a five-year action plan to combat poverty nationally. Establishes an Economic Opportunity Council in the Executive Office to improve coordination.



Title VII - Public Assistance: Extends the public assistance programs of Economic Opportunity.

Title VIII - VISTA: Provides that VISTA volunteers may be assigned in their own or nearby communities. Provides for participation by older persons in the VISTA program. Establishes a demonstration project for the rehabilitation of youth offenders using the services of VISTA volunteers. Prohibits the use of VISTA funds for labor or anti-labor activities, and provides for the termination of the VISTA program within a State within 30 days of a request for termination by the Governor.

Directs the Comptroller General to investigate all antipoverty programs and report to Congress by December 1, 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-231 (H.R. 12505) PROVIDING FOR RETIREMENT OF D. C. TEACHERS ON A FULL ANNUITY AT AGE 55 AFTER 30 YEARS OF SERVICE (approved December 29, 1967). Provides that a District of Columbia public school teacher may retire on a full annuity at age fifty-five after thirty years of service or at age sixty after twenty years of service.

Provides that the death of a teacher who is receiving a deferred annuity shall terminate the annuity.

Allows the teacher to deposit the required sums in the retirement and annuity fund in monthly installments with interest at 3 percent compounded annually, upon making a claim to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. Sets forth the requirements for the child of a deceased teacher to receive the annuity benefits, and defines the term "child."

Establishes an order of precedence in payment of specific lump sum benefits to persons surviving the teacher.

PUBLIC LAW 90-247 (H.R. 7819) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1967 (approved January 2, 1968). Requires that all rules, guidelines, etc., issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare affecting the administration of this Act shall contain citations to the legal authority upon which they are based. Stipulates that compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act is met by compliance with a court desegregation order or decision.

Title I: Provides that if funds allocated for aid to education of children from low-income families (Title I, ESEA) are insufficient to pay to all local educational agencies the maximum of their entitlement (based on the formula of (a) the number of children in the district from families with incomes below \$3,000 and (b) the State's average per-pupil expenditure for education or the national average expenditure, whichever is higher) the following priorities shall be observed: (1) State agency programs for the handicapped, migratory children, and neglected and delinquent children in institutions shall be allocated their maximum grants without any ratable reduction; (2) grants to local agencies shall be computed in accordance with the formula contained in

the basic law but subject to two exceptions--(a) the family low-income factor shall be \$2,000 until appropriations are sufficient to satisfy all maximum grants as computed by using that factor (thereafter the factor shall be \$3,000),- and (b) the aggregate amount allocated to each local agency shall in no event be less than it received in fiscal 1967, until such time as total appropriations for this purpose in the fiscal year being computed exceed \$1,500 million; (3) grants to State agencies for administrative expenses shall be one percent of the aggregate amounts available within the State under the provisions of (1) and (2) above, with a minimum of \$150,000 to every State.

Establishes at a cost not to exceed \$50 million a year a new program of special incentive grants to be distributed among those States who exceed the National effort index by spending proportionately more on education than the National average. Such payments, may not in the case of any State, exceed fifteen percent of the total amounts appropriated for this purpose in any year.

Adds technical and conforming amendments to Title I to bring migrant, neglected and delinquent children formula factors into conformity with the other Title I programs.

Increases from \$75,000 to \$150,000 the dollar limitation for State administrative expenses.

Authorizes joint training programs for Title I ESEA education aids and professional staff.

Requires that caseload data used in the computation of the formula be that of the month of January for the preceding fiscal year.

Authorizes studies by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to set forth the impact upon educational systems of children living in public housing units, and by the Commissioner of Education and the Secretary of Commerce to set forth recommendations concerning methods of calculating entitlements under Title I for future years.

Extends for a two-year period expiring provisions of the school library Title of ESEA relating to schools for Indian children and Department of Defense overseas dependent schools.

Revision of Title III, ESEA: Changes the existing programs for supplementary educational centers and services from a Federal to a State plan, State grant operations beginning in 1969. Requires that State plans be approved by the commissioner and that fifteen percent of funds appropriated be used for handicapped children. Provides that after fiscal 1969 all funds under this program shall go to the State agency, but that during 1969 the Commissioner may distribute up to 25 percent to local agencies for special projects.



Amendments to Title V: Amends the provisions for strengthening State educational agencies, effective in 1969, by decreasing the percentage of appropriations available for special project grants from fifteen to five percent and requiring States to make ten percent of their appropriation available to local educational agencies for such purpose. Authorizes a new four-year program of grants to States for comprehensive and continuing educational planning.

Amendments to Title VI, ESEA: Makes local agencies in combination with State agencies or institutions of higher education, eligible for grants and contracts in the program of Regional Resource Centers for improvement of the education of handicapped children. Authorizes grants and contracts to public or non-profit private agencies to establish and operate centers for deaf-blind children. Authorizes allotments to the Department of the Interior for handicapped children on reservations. Provides a minimum allotment to States of \$100,000. Raises the authorization for the captioned film program. Authorizes the Commissioner to conduct research, surveys, and demonstrations relating to the education of handicapped children.

Amendments to Title VII, ESEA: Adds to the present program for the dissemination of information a new program of technical assistance to rural areas. Establishes a new program for demonstration projects to prevent school dropouts.

Title II Federally Affected Areas (Public Laws 815 and 874): Makes amendments to: (1) clarification of definitions, (2) effective date provisions, (3) administration proposals modifying provisions relating to school construction assistance on Indian lands under Public Law 815; (4) deletion from Public Law 874 of provisions requiring that certain contributions be deducted from entitlements under that Act; (5) the Chamizal international boundary change; (6) repeal of provisions requiring the use by States of mandatory group rate provisions under Public Law 874, and (7) providing the Commissioner of Education with discretionary authority to waive certain requirements of Public Law 815.

Extends the provisions of the School Disaster Act for a three year period and expands its loan program to provide for replacement of school facilities in communities which suffer pinpoint disasters such as fire (other than negligence or intentionally caused) flood, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe even though the local community has not been designated a major disaster area.

Title III Duration of Programs and Authorization for Certain Programs: Extends Title I, ESEA through fiscal 1970. Extends Title II, ESEA for two years with authorizations of \$62.5 million for fiscal 1969 and \$200 million for fiscal 1970.

Authorizes for Title III, ESEA, \$500 million for fiscal 1968 and \$550 million for fiscal 1969.

Extends Title V, ESEA, for two years with authorization of \$65 million for fiscal 1968 and \$80 million each year for fiscal 1969 and 1970.

Extends Title VI, ESEA, for two years with authorization of \$162.5 million for fiscal 1969 and \$200 million for fiscal 1970.

Extends the temporary provisions of Public Law 815 (81st Congress) for three years through fiscal 1970.

Extends Public Law 874 (81st Congress) for three years through fiscal 1970.

Title IV Planning and Evaluation: Directs the Secretary to plan for programs in succeeding years and to evaluate present programs. Requires the Secretary to transmit a report on the results of the evaluation to the legislative and appropriation committees in Congress no later than January 31 of each calendar year.

Authorizes funds for elementary and secondary education programs to be appropriated one year in advance of the year in which they will be obligated.

Makes provision for grants or payments to educational institutions or agencies on the basis of academic years when such years are different from fiscal years.

Title V Adult Education: Provides a minimum allotment to each State of \$100,000 under the Adult Education Act. Extends the Act through fiscal 1970 and authorizes appropriations of \$70 million for fiscal 1969 and \$80 million for fiscal 1970. Allows participation of private nonprofit agencies and removes the expiration date for the ninety percent Federal share.

Title VI Demonstration Projects and Study for Schoolbus Safety: Authorizes the Secretary of HEW, in connection with the Secretary of Transportation to make arrangements for: (1) a study of minimum safety standards for the operation of schoolbuses and (2) demonstration projects for such study.

Authorizes \$150,000 to be appropriated for such purpose.

Title VII Bilingual Education Programs: Adds a new Title VII to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to authorize a program of grants to assist local agencies in planning and operating programs to meet the special educational needs of children with limited English-speaking ability. Authorizes the appropriation of \$30 million in fiscal 1969 and \$40 million in fiscal 1970 for such purpose.

Amends the Higher Education Act (Title V) and authorizes additional appropriations to provide for graduate fellowships for training in bilingual education. Amends the National Defense Education Act (Title XI) and authorizes additional appropriations to enable teachers who are teaching or preparing to teach in bilingual programs to attend advanced study institutes.



AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-6 (H.J. Res. 273) REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON THE LEASING AND TRANSFERRING OF MARYLAND TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS (approved March 29, 1967). Repeals a restriction in the Agricultural Adjustment Act which applies only to the lease and transfer of Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and provides that such allotments cannot be leased or transferred from a farm unless at least seventy-five percent of the allotment for the farm was actually planted on such farm during each of the two immediately preceding years.

PUBLIC LAW 90-7 (H.J. Res. 267) TO SUPPORT EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE TO INDIA (approved April 1, 1967). Recommends that up to three million tons of food grain be provided by the United States to India in 1967, provided this amount is matched by other nations, and authorizes the allocation of approximately \$190 million (the estimated cost of U.S. grain) of commodity credit funds to accomplish this purpose.

Recommends an additional \$25 million of emergency food relief for distribution by CARE and other American voluntary agencies.

Approves the participation of the United States in cooperation with other countries and with multilateral organizations, including the World Bank, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization, in an effort to: (1) develop a comprehensive self-help approach to the war on hunger based on a fair sharing of the burden among the nations of the world; (2) encourage and assist the Government of India in achieving food self-sufficiency; and (3) help meet India's critical food needs.

Expresses the sense of Congress that to avoid price depressing uncertainty, the Administration, in carrying out the program, should make announcements of intention, purchases, and shipments on schedules and other circumstances designed to strengthen farm prices.

PUBLIC LAW 90-21 (H.R. 9481) SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967 (approved May 29, 1967). Makes supplemental appropriations of approximately \$2.2 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967.

PUBLIC LAW 90-51 (H.R. 8265) TO AUTHORIZE TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND ACREAGE-POUNDAGE QUOTAS (approved July 7, 1967). Authorizes the leasing for up to five years, and the sale and transfer of acreage allotments and acreage-poundage quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act for fire-cured dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco to other farms in the same county (present law allows the lease and transfer of such allotments on an annual basis.)

PUBLIC LAW 90-52 (H.R. 5702) TO REMOVE 5-ACRE LIMITATION ON LEASING OF TOBACCO ALLOTMENT ACREAGE (approved July 7, 1967). Removes the five-acre limitation on the amount of tobacco allotment acreage which may be leased and transferred to any single farm under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-85 (H.R. 547) AUTHORIZING SALE OF THE PLEASANTON PLANT MATERIALS CENTER IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIF., AND PROVIDING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A MORE SUITABLE LOCATION FOR THE REPLACEMENT THEREFOR (approved September 11, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center in Alameda County, California, and to provide for the establishment of a plant materials center at a more suitable location to replace the Pleasanton Plant Materials Center.

PUBLIC LAW 90-91 (S. 953) AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (approved September 27, 1967). Authorizes a two year extension of the Food Stamp Program with appropriations not to exceed \$200 million in fiscal 1968 and not to exceed \$225 million in fiscal 1969.

PUBLIC LAW 90-95 (S. 1657) AUTHORIZING INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO DAIRY FARMERS WHO ARE DIRECTED TO REMOVE THEIR MILK FROM MARKETS BECAUSE IT CONTAINS CERTAIN CHEMICAL RESIDUES (approved September 28, 1967). Extends to June 30, 1968, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make indemnity payments to dairy farmers who are directed to remove their milk from commercial markets because it contains residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government.

PUBLIC LAW 90-98 (H.R. 472) AUTHORIZING PURCHASE OF CERTAIN LAND FROM TEXAS SOUTHMOST COLLEGE, BROWNSVILLE (approved October 2, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase land with any funds available for agricultural research about 4.87 acres of land currently leased from Texas Southmost College, Brownsville, Texas, and used as an integral part of the Brownsville Entomology Field Center.

PUBLIC LAW 90-106 (S. 1564) AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO CONVERT THE NATIONAL TOBACCO MARKETING QUOTA INTO A NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENT (approved October 12, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture by a prescribed formula to convert the National tobacco marketing quota directly into a National acreage allotment instead of the present arrangement whereby such allotments are made among the States.

PUBLIC LAW 90-113 (H.R. 10509) FISCAL 1968 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES (approved October 24, 1967). Makes appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 90-139 (S. 219) AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO SELL CERTAIN LAND IN LANDER, WYO. (approved November 16, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell described land in Lander, Wyoming.

PUBLIC LAW 90-140 (S. 2179) EXTENDING FOR 3 YEARS SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS HOSPITALS (approved November 16, 1967). Extends for three years the special milk programs for the Armed Forces and veterans' hospitals.



PUBLIC LAW 90-171 (H.R. 10442) TO AUTHORIZE THE EXCHANGE OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS WITH PUBLIC SCHOOL AUTHORITIES (approved December 4, 1967).

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to make an exchange of National forest lands with a public school authority which does not have sufficient lands for making the exchange if the school authority deposits with the Secretary the value of the selected land.

Provides that the deposit shall be covered into a special fund in the Treasury which when appropriated shall be available until expended by the Secretary for the acquisition of lands in the same State.

PUBLIC LAW 90-191 (S. 2195) RELATING TO FARM COMPLIANCE WITH YEARLY RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT (approved December 14, 1967). Provides that a rice farm will be considered in compliance with its acreage allotment under the Agricultural Adjustment Act if the farm marketing excess is delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

PUBLIC LAW 90-193 (S. 1136) AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR CONTINUING SURVEYS OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST RESOURCES OF THE U.S. (approved December 14, 1967). Authorizes the annual appropriation of \$5,000,000 to keep current the comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements of the United States for timber and other forest products.

PUBLIC LAW 90-201 (H.R. 12144) TO STRENGTHEN THE LAWS PERTAINING TO INSPECTION AND MARKING OF MEAT FOR USE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION (approved December 15, 1967). Designates certain provisions of law, as amended, as the Federal Meat Inspection Act and amends and adds new provisions to that Act.

Title I - Makes numerous changes in existing provisions of law to (1) update the terminology of the Meat Inspection Act to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act, (2) give the Secretary of Agriculture specific authority to require inspection and to regulate such matters as packaging and labeling, and (3) subjects imported meat products to all the requirements and regulations applicable to domestic Federally inspected products.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue regulations necessary to prevent adulteration or misbranding of meat or meat products, capable of use as human food, stored or otherwise handled by persons engaged in buying, selling, freezing, storing, transporting, or importing such products.

Title II - Authorizes the Secretary to require denaturing and identification of meat not suitable for human consumption.

Requires businesses to keep records which are properly necessary for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act in order to protect the American consumer against adulterated or misbranded meat or meat products. Provides for inspection of the records by the Secretary.

Requires certain businesses dealing with meat or meat products and animals which might be used for meat or meat products to register with the Secretary.

Prohibits the use of the unwholesome parts or products of dead or diseased animals for human food purposes.

Title III - Provides for (1) cooperation with appropriate State agencies in developing and administering a State meat inspection program in any State which has enacted a meat inspection law imposing mandatory inspection and sanitation requirements for intrastate operators, at least equal to the Federal requirements; (2) cooperation with appropriate State agencies in developing and administering State programs under State laws containing authorities at least equal to those provided in this Act; and (3) for cooperation with other Federal agencies in carrying out any provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act. Provides that cooperation with States may include planning assistance in developing the program, technical and laboratory assistance and training, and Federal financing up to 50 percent of the total cost of the cooperative program. Authorizes the Secretary to appoint advisory committees of State personnel to consult with the Secretary on meat inspection and other programs. Defines the term "appropriate State agency" to include a municipality or other subordinate governmental unit when so designated by State law or policy.

Provides for the extension of Federal inspection to all intrastate operations (1) upon a finding that the State has not, within a prescribed period of time (no later than 3 years from the date of enactment of this legislation) developed an inspection system at least equal to the Federal system; and (2) if the Secretary finds any plant is distributing adulterated products dangerous to the public health.

Requires the Secretary to make annual reports to Congress on the administration of this Act.

Title IV - Makes provisions for administering and enforcing this Act by (1) authorizing the elimination of undesirable business establishments from the industry, (2) authorizing the administrative detention or seizure of certain types of products or animals, (3) giving the Federal district courts jurisdiction to enforce this Act, (4) providing penalties for persons interfering or endangering persons performing duties under this Act, (5) providing penalties for violation of this Act, (6) making provisions to coordinate this Act with other related laws, (7) requiring annual reports to Congress on the operation and effectiveness of this Act, and (8) repealing the Horse Meat Act and the import meat provisions of the Tariff Act.

PUBLIC LAW 90-204 (S. 2565) TO AMEND THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT AND THE FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1933 WITH RESPECT TO INTEREST RATES ON FARM LOANS (approved December 15, 1967). Removes the 6 percent interest rate limitation on loans made by Federal land banks and banks for cooperatives; and permits interest rates on such loans to be determined by acts of Congress to cover cost of loan funds and other expenses and reserves.



PUBLIC LAW 90-210 (S. 2126) TO MAKE NEWLY ACQUIRED FARMS ELIGIBLE FOR THE CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM UNDER CERTAIN CURCUMSTANCES (approved December 18, 1967). Provides that a person who has acquired a farm to replace one from which he was displaced because of its acquisition by any public agency having the right of eminent domain may place his farm in the program provided by the Food and Agriculture Act to reduce farm programs and promote the development and conservation of soil, water, wildlife and other resources.

PUBLIC LAW 90-211 (H.R. 11565) TO AUTHORIZE FARMERS TO SELL OR LEASE THEIR PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS (approved December 18, 1967). Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit at his discretion for the 1968 and 1969 crops the owner and operator of any farm to sell or lease any or all of his peanut acreage allotment under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to any other owner or operator of a farm or to transfer such allotment to another farm owned or controlled by him. Gives it the effect of transferring also the acreage history and marketing quota.

PUBLIC LAW 90-233 (S. 1477) TO PROVIDE THAT THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SHALL MEET ANNUALLY AND AT SUCH OTHER TIMES AS ARE DEEMED NECESSARY (approved December 29, 1967). Reduces the number of meetings required to be held by the Marketing Research Advisory Committee from quarterly to annually.

PUBLIC LAW 90-243 (S. 1722) TO AUTHORIZE INCREASED ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR CERTAIN OLD WHEAT FARMS (approved January 2, 1968). Authorizes the Department of Agriculture, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to increase allotments of acreage for old wheat farms where the farmers, because of adverse weather conditions, plant disease, or loss of markets have been forced to change to other primary crops which have subsequently proved unprofitable, if the average ratio of wheat acreage in such county to cropland on old wheat farms is less by at least 20 percent.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

PUBLIC LAW 90-25 (H.R.399) LAND CONVEYANCE, BATAVIA, N. Y. (approved June 7, 1967). Authorizes conveyance of 44 acres, a part of the reservation at the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Batavia, N. Y., without consideration, from the Veterans' Administration to the city of Batavia, N. Y.

PUBLIC LAW 90-32 (H.R.4717) LAND CONVEYANCE, MEMPHIS, TENN. (approved June 28, 1967). Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey, not later than December 31, 1970, without consideration, to the State of Tennessee for use of Memphis State University, a tract of land of approximately 129 acres with improvements, constituting a portion of the former Veterans' Administration hospital facility at Memphis, Tenn., which hospital, after enactment of the law, was replaced by a new structure at another location.

PUBLIC LAW 90-77 (S.16--Reported in House as H.R.2068) VETERANS' PENSION AND READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967. (approved August 31, 1967). Provides an average over-all cost-of-living rate increase of 5.4 percent for all veterans, their widows and children, receiving pension under Public Law 86-211, as amended, and a substantially greater increase for widows and widows with children in the lowest income categories (approximately 8 1/2 percent). In addition, this law grants certain wartime benefits not previously provided to veterans serving in the Armed Forces on or after August 5, 1964, provides increased educational allowances for veterans receiving training under the provisions of Public Law 89-358, and makes certain changes in laws relating to guaranteed and direct loans for veterans of World War II and later wars.

## PENSION PROVISIONS

Amounts of pension increase are outlined in the charts which appear below. Old rates are enclosed in parentheses ( ).

VETERAN, NO DEPENDENTS 1/ 2/

Annual income other than pension		Monthly Pension
More than—	But equal to or less than—	
	\$ 600	\$104 (\$100)
\$ 600	1,200	79 ( 75)
1,200	1,800	45 ( 43)



VETERAN, WITH DEPENDENTS 2/

Annual income other than pension		Monthly pension		
More than—	But equal to or less than—	Veteran and one dependent	Veteran and two dependents	Veteran and three or more dependents
	\$1,000	\$109 (\$105)	\$114 (\$110)	\$119 (\$115)
\$1,000	2,000	84 ( 80)	84 ( 80)	84 ( 80)
2,000	3,000	50 ( 48)	50 ( 48)	50 ( 48)

1/ Pension reduced to \$30 after second full month of hospitalization or domiciliary care by the VA

2/ Applicable rate increased by \$100 per month for veterans who are patients in nursing homes or so helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, or by \$40 (\$35) when veteran is permanently housebound because of severe disability.

WIDOW, NO CHILD 2/

Annual income other than pension		Monthly pension
More than—	But equal to or less than—	
	\$ 600	\$70 (\$64)
\$ 600	1,200	51 ( 48)
1,200	1,800	29 ( 27)

WIDOW, ONE CHILD 1/ 2/

Annual income other than pension		Monthly pension
More than—	But equal to or less than—	
	\$1,000	\$86 (\$80)
\$1,000	2,000	67 ( 64)
2,000	3,000	45 ( 43)

1/ Plus \$16 (\$15) for each additional child.

2/ Payment to widow increased by \$50 a month when she is so disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person or is a patient in a nursing home. No similar provision in prior law.

## NO WIDOW, ONE OR MORE CHILDREN

Annual income equal to or less than (earned income exluded)—	Monthly pension
\$1,800	\$40 (\$38) for one child and \$16 (\$15) for each additional child.

PENSION INCREASES FOR VETERANS AND WIDOWS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PRIOR WARS:

Widows of the Spanish-American War, Civil War and Indian Wars who have been receiving a pension of \$65 a month will receive a basic pension payment of \$70 a month and will be eligible to receive an additional \$50 a month if a patient in a nursing home or if in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person.

Directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to pay aid and attendance veteran pensioners of Spanish-American War and Indian Wars under provisions of Public Law 86-211, as amended, where it would result in their receiving a higher pension payment. These veterans, if they have not elected to receive under provisions of Public Law 86-211, received \$135.45 monthly, but are eligible to receive as much as \$209 (in a case where the veteran's wife is still living and he has income other than pension of \$1,000 a year or less).

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR VETERANS AND WIDOWS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES:

Veterans who continue to receive pension payments under laws effective on June 30, 1960, because of failure to elect to receive pension under laws effective after that date, and who are housebound because of the severity of their disabilities but unable to qualify for the aid and attendance allowance, will receive pension in the amount of \$100 a month. These veterans now receive \$78.75 a month if on the pension rolls 10 or more years or if 65 years of age or older, or \$66.15 if under age 65 or on pension rolls less than 10 years.

Widows of veterans of all wars will be eligible to receive a monthly allowance of \$50, in addition to pension otherwise payable, if a patient in a nursing home or if in need of the regular aid and attendance of another person.

Veterans of all wars, now eligible to receive aid and attendance allowance only upon a showing that they were helpless or blind or so near helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, will be presumed to be in need of regular aid and attendance if a patient in a public or private nursing home. This presumption also applies to widows in determining their eligibility to receive aid and attendance allowance discussed in paragraph immediately preceding.

Veterans who have attained the age of 65 years will be presumed to be totally and permanently disabled. Removes 10-percent disability requirement at that age.

The special allowance paid in addition to pension otherwise payable to veterans who are housebound because of the severity of their disabilities and who are receiving pension payment under provisions of law effective on and after July 1, 1960 (Public Law 86-211, as amended) is increased from \$35 to \$40 a month.



Permits the furnishing of therapeutic or rehabilitative devices, medical equipment and supplies, when medically indicated, to veterans receiving pension based on the need for regular aid and attendance.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PENSION PROVISIONS:

A widow of a deceased veteran is permitted to exclude amounts paid, before or after the veteran's death, for the last illness and burial of a child of the veteran, when computing annual income for pension purposes, and is permitted to exclude expenses of the veteran's last illness she paid prior to his death.

Eligibility for pension is extended to veterans with service on or after August 5, 1964, and their widows and children, on the same basis as veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict.

Liberalizes marriage requirements for a widow of a veteran to receive pension or other monthly death benefits. Prior law required that the widow be married to the veteran before certain specified dates applicable to each war period; or for 5 or more years; or for any period of time if a child was born of the marriage. This amendment changes the 5-year alternative requirement to 1 year, and clarifies the provision relative to a child born to the parties to the marriage.

#### ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR VETERANS ENTERING SERVICE DURING THE VIETNAM ERA

Provides certain wartime benefits not previously granted to veterans who serve the Armed Forces beginning on or after August 5, 1964, and ending on a date to be determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress, as follows:

(1) Disability compensation rates and dependency allowances for service-connected disabled veterans payable at the full wartime rate under all circumstances. Prior law provided for payment of the wartime rate only when disability was incurred in line of duty "as a direct result of armed conflict" or "while engaged in extra hazardous service including such service under conditions simulating war," and if this condition was not met the rate was payable at 80 percent of the wartime rate.

(2) Eligibility extended for non-service-connected pension for veterans, their widows and children on the same basis as veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict and their widows and children.

(3) Eligibility for payment of a burial allowance of \$250 to survivors of deceased veterans.

(4) Extension of the presumption of service-connection of psychoses developing within 2 years following discharge, thus providing service-connected status for medical and hospital treatment.

(5) Miscellaneous medical benefits such as authorizing payments to State home for care provided veterans of this period and use of contract private beds in a Commonwealth or a Possession, or under contract in the Veterans' Memorial Hospital, Manila, Republic of the Philippines, for treatment of non-service-connected conditions.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

In the case of veterans with service in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955, authorizes an allowance of \$1,600 toward purchase of an automobile when the veteran, as a direct result of the performance of military duty, lost the use of one or both feet, one or both hands, or suffered permanent impairment of vision in both eyes as defined in the law.

Permits payment of \$47 per month statutory award for wartime service-connected disabled veterans suffering certain anatomical losses for each such anatomical loss, as specified in the law.

Requires the furnishing of drugs and medicine, ordered on prescription of a physician, to all aid and attendance pensioners and to service-connected disabled veterans receiving aid and attendance allowance for their service-connected disability but who are in need of drugs and medicine for treatment of a non-service-connected condition.

Permits the furnishing of a flag to eligible survivors of service men who died while in the service, after May 27, 1941, but his remains were lost at sea, or for some other reason not recovered.

#### PROVISIONS RELATED TO VETERANS' AND WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Increased educational allowance payable to veterans receiving benefits under provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-358) as indicated in the table printed below. Old allowances are enclosed in parentheses ( ).

Type of Program	No Dependents	One Dependent	Two Dependents	Each dependent above two
Institutional:				
Full-time -----	\$130 (\$100)	\$155 (\$215)	\$175 (\$150)	\$10.00
Three-quarter-time -	95 ( 75)	115 ( 95)	135 ( 115)	7.00
Half-time -----	60 ( 50)	75 ( 65)	85 ( 75)	5.00
Cooperative <u>1</u> / -----	105 ( 80)	125 ( 100)	145 ( 120)	7.00

1/ Full-time institutional training, with training in business or industrial establishment supplemental thereto or farm cooperative training.



The rate for persons on active duty or those pursuing a program of education on less than half-time basis is computed at the rate of established charges for tuition and fees which the educational institution requires of nonveteran students enrolled in the same program, or \$130 (\$100) per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser.

Permits full educational benefits to be paid to "educationally disadvantaged" veterans so that they may complete high school without losing eligibility for college training. Time spent in pursuit of a high school course will not be charged against veteran's basic entitlement period.

Provides for on-the-job, farm cooperative, and flight training for veterans pursuing an educational program as a result of eligibility accruing to them because of service in the Armed Forces beginning on or after February 1, 1955. Flight training is provided veterans who have valid private pilot licenses or equivalent in flight training hours and who meet medical requirements for a commercial pilot's license. Flight school courses must be approved by Federal Aviation Agency and appropriate State approval agency. Educational allowance computed at 90 percent of established charges for tuition and fees for nonveterans enrolled in the same flight training course, with each \$130 payment to equal 1 month of training eligibility.

On-job trainees will receive for the first 6 months: No dependents, \$80; one dependent, \$90; two or more dependents, \$100. Payments are reduced in each succeeding 6-month period, up to and including the fourth such 6-month period.

Permits payment of an annual fee to educational institutions, based on peak enrollment of veterans pursuing a course under provisions of Public Law 89-358, as amended, or under the war orphans program.

Amends the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act by increasing the period of time during which training may be taken. Prior law permitted training between ages 18 and 23. This law extends the 23-year limit to 26.

#### PROVISIONS RELATED TO HOUSING

Extends over-all delimiting date for entitlement of World War II veterans to a guaranteed, direct loan, from July 25, 1967, to July 25, 1970.

The Administrator may increase maximum allowable direct loan from \$17,500 to \$25,000 in areas where he finds cost levels so require.

Effective Dates: October 1, 1967. (Except for provisions related to presumption of psychosis, furnishing of drugs, and burial allowances, which are effective August 31, 1967.)

PUBLIC LAW 90-197 (H.R. 2730) LAND CONVEYANCE, TEMPLE, TEXAS (approved December 14, 1967). Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey, without monetary consideration, to the Temple Junior College, Temple, Tex., for use for educational purposes, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a tract of land of approximately 73 acres constituting a portion of the reservation of the Veterans' Administration Center, Temple, Texas.

PUBLIC LAW 90-208 (H.R. 2152) GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDITING OF DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS ACCOUNTS (approved December 18, 1967). Provides for transmittal by Disabled American Veterans to the Comptroller General, as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year, of a report of proceedings for the previous fiscal year, with an itemized report of receipts and expenditures to be audited by the Comptroller General. Disabled American Veterans would be required to annually reimburse the Comptroller General for auditing of its accounts.



LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIANS

	<u>Public Law</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>
Extending the Indian Claims Commission Providing for the Disposition of a Judgment Recovered by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians, Flathead Reservation, Montana	90-9  90-11	April 10, 1967  April 22, 1967
Authorizing Exchange of Certain Lands, Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	90-24	June 5, 1967
Providing for the Disposition of a Judgment Recovered by the Southern Ute Tribe of Indians, Colorado	90-60	August 1, 1967
Providing for the Disposition of Judgment Funds of the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	90-63	August 11, 1967
Providing for Dedication of Certain Streets on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation	90-64	August 11, 1967
Declaring that the U.S. Holds in Trust for the Indians of the Battle Mountain Colony Certain Lands to be Used for Cemetery Purposes	90-71	August 21, 1967
Relating to the Disposition of Property of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma	90-76	August 29, 1967
Providing for Disposition of Judgment Funds of the Sac and Fox Indians	90-80	August 31, 1967
Providing for Disposition of Judgment Funds of the Emigrant New York Indians	90-93	September 27, 1967
Providing for Disposition of Judgment Funds of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians	90-94	September 27, 1967
Reserving Certain Public Lands in Nevada and Oregon as a Grazing Reserve for Indians of Fort McDermitt	90-107	October 12, 1967
Providing for Disposition of Judgment Funds in Favor of the Upper and Lower Chehalis Tribes of Indians	90-114	October 24, 1967
Providing for Disposition of Judgment Funds of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	90-117	October 31, 1967
To Cancel Certain Construction Costs Chargeable Against Lands of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	90-143	November 16, 1967
To Provide Long-Term Leasing for the Gila River Indian Reservation	90-182	December 8, 1967
To Authorize Longer Term Leases of Indian Lands on the San Carlos Apache Reservation, Arizona	90-184	December 10, 1967
Providing for Disposition of Judgment Funds in Favor of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma	90-199	December 14, 1967
To Convey Certain Lands to the Squaxin Island Tribe of Indians	90-229	December 29, 1967

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The new legislation enacted by the 90th Congress fortifies and extends provisions of an impressive list of other measures adopted by the 87th, the 88th, and the 89th Congresses.

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MAJOR LEGISLATION OF THE 87TH CONGRESS:FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1962  
(P.L. 87-703)

In addition to the changes in the food-production programs, this Act made a number of important changes in Federal programs to farmers, farmer associations, and public agencies for shifts of cropland from production to other income-producing functions, and for the development of new sources of rural income. Such aid included:

1. A new program of long-term (up to 10 years) contracts with farmers for diversion of cropland to recreational and conservation uses.
2. A new program of technical aid and 30-year loans to local government for broad "rural renewal" projects aimed at attracting business investment and new sources of income for such areas.
3. Federal assumption of half of the costs of developing recreational facilities at small watershed projects; and easier loan payment for construction projects.
4. Inclusion of recreational development and fish-farming among those purposes for which individual farmers might receive loans from the Farmers Home Administration.
5. Inclusion of shifts from cropland to recreational uses, timber, etc., among the purposes for which farmer associations might receive FHA "soil and water" loans.
6. A new program of technical assistance in developing locally initiated and sponsored comprehensive "resource and conservation development" projects aimed at speeding up conservation programs and developing local economies in a broad area through coordinated efforts.

SENIOR CITIZENS HOUSING ACT OF 1962  
(P.L. 87-723)

This Act authorized the Farmers Home Administration to make direct and insured loans to private non-profit corporations and consumer cooperatives to provide rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons 62 years of age and older and elderly families of low or moderate income in rural areas of up to 5,500 population.



Loan funds may be used to improve, repair single family dwellings and to construct apartment buildings, duplex units or detached houses or cottage units for rental to senior citizens. Funds may be used to provide appropriate recreational and service facilities, to buy and improve the land on building sites and to develop water, sewage disposal, heat and light systems needed for housing. Loans may not be made for nursing, special care, or institutional type of homes.

In other changes in the existing housing program, the bill relaxed loan criteria for the elderly, permitting co-signers on their loans and permitting them to purchase land and existing housing as well as newly constructed housing with the loans.

CONSOLIDATED FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT OF 1962  
(P.L. 87-798)

This amendment authorized an increase from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured by the FHA for farm ownership loans, soil and water conservation loans, and loans to public bodies and non-profit associations for the development and use of water and soil conservation practices and drainage to serve farmers, ranchers, and other rural residents.

OF THE 88TH CONGRESS

FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964  
(P.L. 88-25)

This Act authorized funds to meet the costs of expanding the Food Stamp Program which was initiated on a pilot basis by Executive Order in 1961. Under this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to administer the program which increases the food buying power of low-income families. Under the program, needy families in participating communities are allowed to purchase food stamps through the local welfare agency at a reduced price according to their ability to pay. The families then use the food stamps to purchase food at local markets. The difference between the actual cash value of the stamps and what the family pays is borne by the Federal Government.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1963  
(P.L. 88-204)

This Act authorized a five-year program of Federal grants and loans for construction or improvement of public and private and higher education academic facilities. It also provided for a five-year program for grants and loans to undergraduate and graduate institutions, public junior colleges, and two-year technical schools which could show that they urgently need to expand enrollment capacity. Grant funds were earmarked for libraries and facilities used for science, engineering, mathematics or modern language courses.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963  
(P.L. 88-210)

This Act authorized new matching grants to States to expand and upgrade vocational education for high school dropouts, or high school graduates preparing to enter the labor market. Particular emphasis was given for broader, more flexible program to help workers learn new skills and upgrade old ones.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964  
(P.L. 88-352)

Congress in 1964 passed the most far-reaching Civil Rights Legislation since the reconstruction era. The Act contains provisions to guarantee Negroes the right to vote; guaranteed access to public accommodations such as hotels, motels, restaurants, and places of amusements; authorized the Federal Government to sue, to desegregate public facilities in schools; extended the life of the Civil Rights Commission for four years and gave it new powers; provided Federal funds could be refused or terminated if programs are administered in a discriminatory way; required most companies and labor unions to grant equal employment opportunity; established a new community relation service to help work out Civil Rights problems; required the Census Bureau to gather voting statistics by race; and authorized the Justice Department to enter into any pending Civil Rights case.

WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT OF 1964  
(P.L. 88-379)

This Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make annual grants to each State of \$75,000 in fiscal 1965, \$87,500 in fiscal 1966 and 1967, and \$100,000 thereafter to help establish and carry on the work and training of scientists at water resources research centers or institutes at one land grant college in each State. The Act also provides for 50 matching grants to States for specific water research projects, approved by the Secretary of Interior. It also provided funds for grants, contracts, and other financial aids to States, individuals, private firms, and colleges for water research.

HILL-BURTON ACT EXTENSION OF 1964  
(P.L. 88-443)

This Act authorizes a five-year extension of the expiring Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1964 (Hill-Burton Act). The major change from the existing program put greater emphasis on modernization of existing hospitals in urban areas. The Act also replaced existing "separate but equal" language with general wording making facilities available to all persons. Funds were also authorized to continue the program of Federal grants to States for construction and upgrading of hospital facilities.



The Maternal and Child Health and Mental Retardation Planning Amendments of 1963, (P.L. 88-156) approved October 24, 1963. In addition to expanding and improving existing programs to prevent and combat mental retardation, this law authorized (1) funds for a one-time grant to each State for planning comprehensive State and community action to combat mental retardation; and (2) a new five-year program of project grants to public health agencies for health care for expectant mothers who are unlikely to receive such care because of low-income or other reasons.

The Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Construction Act of 1963, (P.L. 88-164) approved October 31, 1963. Authorized a new five-year program of grants to public and other nonprofit agencies (1) for construction of research centers and facilities related to mental retardation; (2) for construction and establishment of community mental health centers; and (3) for training of teachers of mentally retarded and other handicapped children.

The Nurse Training Act of 1964, (P.L. 88-581), approved September 4, 1964, in addition to extending the existing program of traineeships for advanced professional nurse training, authorized (1) a new four-year program of construction grants to public and nonprofit private schools of nursing to assist in the construction, expansion, remodeling, and replacement of nurse teaching facilities; (2) a new five-year program of project grants to assist public and nonprofit private schools of nursing to improve and expand training of nurses; (3) a new five-year program of payments to public and nonprofit private schools of nursing to help defray part of the cost of training students of nursing to prevent further attrition of such schools; and (4) a new loan program for students in all types of public or nonprofit professional nursing schools.

#### ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964 (P.L. 88-452)

This Act authorized ten separate programs, under the supervision of the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, designed to make a coordinated attack on the multiple causes of poverty. Key sections of the program authorized a Job Corps to provide work experience and training to youths in conservation camps and in urban and residential centers, a Work Training Program to employ youths locally, a Community Action Program to assist a variety of local efforts to alleviate poverty in the community, and small loans to rural residents to establish or improve farming and other enterprises.

#### NATIONAL WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964 (P.L. 88-577)

This Act established a national wilderness system. It placed approximately 9.1 million acres of Federally-owned lands permanently in the wilderness system and authorized the eventual inclusion of up to an additional 51.9 million acres.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1964  
(P.L. 88-578)

This Act established a Land and Water Conservation Fund to help the States to plan, acquire, and develop outdoor recreation facilities and to permit the Federal Government to acquire recreation areas. The fund is financed from Park admission and users' fees and other sources.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1964  
(P.L. 88-665)

These Amendments extended the entire Act for three years and broadened existing programs to include history, geography, English, civics, and reading. Student loan funds were increased to \$195 million. The graduate fellowships provided were increased from 1,500 to an eventual 7,500 in 1968.

OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

First Session

Economic Development

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965  
(S. 1648 - P.L. 89-136)

The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is designed to provide new industry and permanent jobs in areas where they are most needed. Its main emphasis is on long-range economic development for areas or communities that are burdened with persistent unemployment and low family incomes. The new Act is based upon a combination of proven ingredients--the Area Redevelopment and Accelerated Public Works programs--and incorporates the regional planning concepts of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

The Act recognized that economic development of distressed areas, districts, and regions is an enormously complex process, requiring the full cooperation of both public officials and private enterprise. It also requires partnership among officials at every level of government--local, county, State, and Federal.

The key provisions of the Act are:

1. Public works - Nearly two-thirds of the funds authorized by Congress for the new program--\$500 million annually for 4 years--will be used for public works and development facility grants. Loans of up to 100 percent are also authorized for these projects in areas where funds are not otherwise available. Public works provide such facilities as water and sewer systems, access roads and the like, to encourage industrial development that will result in long-term employment. These development facilities will be constructed by providing direct grants of up to 50 percent of the cost of eligible projects and supplementary grants which can bring the Federal share as high as 80 percent in the neediest areas.



2. Business loans - To encourage private investment, the Economic Development Act provides low-interest, long-term loans to businesses expanding or establishing plants in designated redevelopment areas. Loans of up to 65 percent of the total project cost (including land, buildings, machinery, and equipment) may be made for up to 25 years at a rate of interest based on Federal borrowing costs. These loans will be made for projects which cannot be accomplished by financing solely through banks or other lending institutions. Federal guarantees of up to 90 percent of working capital loans made by private institutions in connection with these projects are also available.
3. Technical assistance - To help distressed areas understand the scope of their problems as well as their economic potential, the Economic Development Act provides an extensive program of technical assistance. This assistance may be in the form of studies to identify area needs or to find solutions to industrial and economic development problems. It also takes the form of grants-in-aid of 75 percent of the cost of planning and administering economic development programs. It may also include management and operational assistance to private firms under certain circumstances.
4. Research and information - Funds are provided under the Act to develop a continuing program of study, training, and research into the causes of unemployment, underemployment, and chronic depressions, and to devise programs and projects to help raise income levels. The Act also authorizes the providing of information to areas whenever such information would be useful in alleviating or preventing conditions of excessive unemployment or underemployment.

#### 5. Area and District Eligibility

Section 401 - Establishes standards for the designation of "redevelopment areas" in terms of unemployment and family income criteria.

##### The criteria:

- (a) Unemployment in excess of the national average.
- (b) Median family income not in excess of 40 percent of the national median.
- (c) Indian reservations which suffer the greatest degree of economic distress.
- (d) Areas threatened with or experiencing a sudden rise in unemployment due to an economic emergency (if unemployment can be expected to exceed the national average within 3 years).

Areas must have an approved OEDP.

Section 403 - Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to designate multi-county economic development districts so that economic development projects of a broader geographic significance may be planned and carried out for the benefit of the districts as a whole and of the redevelopment areas situated in these districts. District designations must have the concurrence of the States affected. The districts must:

- (a) include two or more designated redeveloped areas,
- (b) be of sufficient size,
- (c) have potential to foster economic growth on a scale involving more than a single area, and
- (d) contain one or more economic development centers.

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to assist district economic planning and development groups.

## 6. Regional Action Planning Commissions

This section deals with multi-State development programs. Provisions for such development programs were not included in the ARA legislation.

Five Regional Commissions have been established thus far under this authority. The Appalachian Regional Commission, however, was established under separate legislative authority. This approach recognizes that in some geographic regions, there is a need to resolve chronic depression problems extending beyond State boundaries. Many of these depressed regions have a substantial need for development projects and programs which must be planned across sizable geographic areas.

The regional programs are concerned with the improvement of the accessibility (highways) and the interchange of goods and workers, means for the development of the natural resources, and the development of the basic public facilities in the area. The regional commission is the focal point for technical planning and program coordination.

Section 501 - Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, upon concurrence of the States, to designate multi-State regions upon consideration of:

- (a) employment
- (b) income
- (c) living conditions
- (d) type of industry domination (mining, agriculture, forestry, etc.)
- (e) economic growth rates.

Section 502 - Authorizes the Secretary, to encourage the States to establish appropriate multi-State regional commissions.

Section 503 - Specifies the functions of the regional commissions in studying, programming, initiating, and coordinating plans for the economic development of the region.



Section 504 - Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to encourage each regional commission to follow procedures that will insure consideration of five enumerated factors (e.g., population to be served by project, financial resources available, etc.) in recommending programs and projects for future regional economic development, and in establishing within those recommendations a priority ranking for programs and projects.

Section 505 - Authorizes the Secretary to provide to the commissions technical assistance which would be useful in aiding the commissions to carry out their functions under PWEDA, and to develop recommendations and programs.

Section 506 - Authorizes the commissions to establish their own rules of procedure, establish certain salaries, request the temporary use of Federal, State, or local government personnel, enter into contracts, accept gifts, donations, services, and take whatever other actions are deemed necessary for the execution of their duties under this act.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965  
(S. 3 - P.L. 89-4)

This Act authorized \$1,092,400,000 for the economic development of the 12-State Appalachian Region. The Act provides for an Appalachian Regional Commission comprised of 12 Governors and a Federal co-chairman to prepare plans for the economic development of the area and recommend project approvals.

A highway program authorizes \$840 million over 6 years to construct up to 2,350 miles of development highways and 1,000 miles local access roads. Federal aid is limited to 70 percent of construction project cost.

This act authorizes \$17 million in grants to control and prevent erosion and sediment damages in the region and to promote the conservation of soil and water resources. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to enter into conservation agreements of up to 10 years with landowners.

Grants to any landowner could not exceed 80 percent of the costs of improving and developing not more than 50 acres of land.

The Act authorized \$41 million in construction grants for multi-county demonstration health facilities, including hospitals, and diagnostic treatment centers. Construction grants are limited to 80 percent of the project cost.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to help local interests to establish and operate private, non-profit Timber Development Organizations (TDO) to improve timber productivity. Five million dollars has been authorized for loans to TDO's for improved management, cutting, and marketing of timber.

Funds are also available through the Secretary of Interior to seal and fill in voids in abandoned coal mines, extinguish underground and outcrop mine fires, and expand and accelerate restoration of fish and wildlife habitat destroyed by strip mines and stream pollution from mine drainage.

Grants are also available for construction of vocational education facilities and water pollution control projects. Funds have been set aside in the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and Water Pollution Control Administration both located in the Health, Education, and Welfare Department, for use of the member States and their political subdivisions.

HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION ACT OF 1965  
(S. 2084 - P.L. 89-285)

This Act authorizes use of Federal funds to help States control billboards and junkyards along the Interstate and Primary highway systems, and to improve the appearance of highway roadsides. The Federal Government will pay 75 percent of the cost of billboard and junkyard control, and 100 percent of the cost of scenic enhancement outside the highway, right-of-way. Secretary of Commerce was authorized to withhold 10 percent of a State's Federal-aid highway funds for failure to comply with the billboard or junkyard control provisions. Through a grant made by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, pilot projects will be set up in nine States to determine the feasibility of employing retired farmers for highway beautification work.

STATE TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT OF 1965  
(S. 949 - P.L. 89-182)

This Act authorizes \$60 million spread over three years for matching Federal grants in cooperation with universities, States, local governments, and private enterprise for establishing State or regional Technical Service Programs to disseminate findings of science and technology to commerce and industry.

This Act is designed to put into the hands of businessmen the fruits of research and development, and assist in the creation of new industries and the expansion of old ones. The Act will also help diversify local industry and assist in the retraining of workers whose skills are outmoded.

Community Facilities and Housing

CONSOLIDATED FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1965  
(Poage-Aiken Bill)  
(S. 1766 - P.L. 89-240)

These amendments plus previous legislation (Water and Waste Disposal Facilities) authorized the Farmers Home Administration to make or insure loans and to make grants to public bodies and non-profit corporations to develop domestic water supply and waste disposal systems in open country and in rural communities of 5,500 or less population.

The borrower's total loan indebtedness together with any grant assistance cannot exceed \$4 million at any one time. The maximum term on all loans is 40 years. The interest rate may vary but may not exceed 5 percent. Planning assistance grants are also available to public bodies or other authorized agencies to prepare comprehensive plans for development of water supply and waste disposal systems.



Financial and technical assistance is available to applicants under the following conditions:

1. They are unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms;
2. The proposed improvements will primarily serve farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers, and other rural residents;
3. They have legal capacity to borrow and repay the loan, to pledge security for loans, and to operate the facilities or services;
4. They are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

Applicants may obtain grants up to 50 percent of the development cost of a domestic water or waste disposal system. No financial assistance shall be provided until the Farmers Home Administration determines that:

1. Project is certified by appropriate State Water Pollution Control Agency;
2. Project conforms to overall community water or sewage development plan and not inconsistent with any planned development under State, county, or municipal authority;
3. Project will serve a rural area not likely to decline in population below that for which the facility was designed and can be expanded for future needs.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965  
(H.R. 7984 - P.L. 89-117)

This Act places the bulk of the rural housing program on an insured loan basis. Under the insured loan program the Farmers Home Administration will make and service rural housing loans in communities of 5,500 population or less from funds provided by private investors with payment guaranteed by the Federal Government.

The Act also:

1. Authorized loans for the purchase of previously occupied dwellings and farm service buildings and minimum adequate building sites which in the past were available only to rural people 62 years of age or older;
2. Reduces to 3 percent the interest rate on loans made to nonprofit groups for senior citizen rental housing;
3. Continues the authorization to make direct loans at 4 percent to senior citizens for rural housing and to low-income families for minor repairs to make their home safe and sanitary and to make direct loans at 3 percent to rural families whose buildings have been destroyed or damaged by natural disasters.

A new Community Facilities Program has been set up by this Act which will:

1. Provide matching Federal grants to local public agencies to finance up to 50 percent of construction costs of basic public water and sewer facilities;
2. Authorize Federal grants to local public agencies for up to two-thirds of the construction costs of neighborhood facilities, including community centers for providing health, recreation, or similar social services located near low or moderate income families;
3. Authorize Federal grants to local public agencies to buy land for future construction of public facilities.

The Act also:

1. Authorized funds for grants to States and localities to acquire land in and around urban centers to create "open space" areas for recreational, conservation, scenic and historic purposes. Grants are limited to 50 percent of the costs of acquisition.
2. Authorized a program of rent supplement payments to eligible low income families (who are elderly, physically-handicapped, displaced by government action, living in substandard housing, made homeless by natural disaster) in housing projects sponsored by non-profit cooperatives or limited dividend owners and privately financed with FHA mortgage insurance at market interest rates.
3. Authorized special programs aid to homeowners adversely affected by closing of federal installations; extended the College Housing Loan program to include vocational and technical institutions administered by fully-accredited, degree-granting, four-year colleges and universities; guaranteed payment of rentals under leases entered into by small business concerns displaced by federal or federally aided highway or construction projects and those concerns covered under the Economic Development Act of 1964.



4. Authorized mortgage insurance to finance the purchase of raw land for the development and improvement of building sites.

#### Health and Welfare

### SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1965 (H.R. 6675 - P.L. 89-97)

The most significant changes in the social security system are the following:

1. Establishment of two related national health insurance programs for the aged--(a) a basic plan affording protection against the costs of hospital and related care, and (b) a voluntary supplementary plan covering payments for physicians' services and other medical and health services.
2. A 7-percent increase in OASDI benefits.
3. Liberalization of the definition of disability.
4. Liberalization of the retirement test.
5. Payment of benefits to eligible children aged 18-21 who are attending school.
6. Payment of benefits to widows at age 60 on an actuarially reduced basis.
7. Coverage of self-employed physicians.
8. Coverage of tips as wages.
9. Liberalization of insured-status requirements for persons already aged 72 or over.
10. Increase to \$6,600 in the contribution and benefit base.
11. Increase in the contribution rate schedule.

The amendments include the following important changes in the public assistance titles of the Social Security Act.

1. Establishment, under a new title, of a program to provide medical assistance for needy or medically needy aged, blind, or disabled persons and dependent children.
2. Increased Federal sharing in assistance payments to the aged, the blind, the disabled, and dependent children.
3. Removal of limitations of Federal participation in assistance payments with respect to aged persons in tuberculosis and mental disease hospitals under certain conditions.

4. New or increased amounts of income received by assistance recipients that may be disregarded in determining need.

The major changes in the maternal and child health and child welfare services are the following:

1. Increase in the annual authorizations of Federal funds for the three programs.
2. Authorization of special project grants to provide comprehensive health care for children of low-income families.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1965  
(H.R. 8310 - P.L. 89-333)

This Act authorized over the next three fiscal years, Federal grants for State vocational rehabilitation services including:

1. Diagnostic services - medical, psychological, and vocational;
2. Training, guidance, and placement services;
3. Corrective surgery and therapeutic treatments;
4. Hospitalization;
5. Prosthetic devices (artificial limbs, etc.);
6. Maintenance during rehabilitation;
7. Occupational tools and equipment;
8. Transportation to place of treatment;
9. Vending stands and equipment;
10. Public and other non-profit rehabilitation centers and workshops.

The major section of the Act authorizes a series of new State programs for construction, expansion, and staffing of rehabilitation facilities.

OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965  
(H.R. 3708 - P.L. 89-73)

This Act authorizes \$17.5 million for grants to State and public or private non-profit organizations for developing programs for the aged. It establishes a new Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which will:



1. Serve as clearinghouse for information relating to problems of the aged and aging;
2. Assist the Secretary in matters pertaining to the problems of the aged and aging;
3. Give technical assistance and consultation to States and their political subdivisions with respect to programs for the aged and aging;
4. Administer grants for community planning and coordinating demonstration projects and training of personnel.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES EXTENSION AMENDMENTS OF 1965  
(S. 510 - P.L. 89-109)

These amendments authorize \$11 million for grants to help State and local communities to carry out intensive immunization programs against polio, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Other important provisions include:

1. Extension of measles immunization programs for an estimated 20 million school children;
2. Extends program to cover other infectious diseases presenting major health problems;
3. Authorizes grants for family health service clinics and other health services for migratory workers and their families;
4. Authorizes continuation of Public Health Service projects such as grants for community health service, projects to test new or improved methods providing health services outside the hospital, especially for chronically ill and aged persons.

HEART DISEASE, CANCER, AND STROKE AMENDMENTS OF 1965  
(S. 596 - P.L. 89-239)

This Act authorized a three-year program of Federal grants to existing medical schools, research institutions, and affiliated hospitals for research and training to aid in the establishment of regional medical programs and centers to make available latest advances and care of patients suffering from heart disease, stroke, cancer, and related diseases.

Community Mental Health Centers Act Amendments of 1965, (P.L. 89-105) approved August 4, 1965, closes a gap in the original legislation enacted in 1963 by authorizing a new \$224 million program of grants for staffing community mental health centers during the first 51 months of their operation with technical and professional personnel. In addition, the new Law extends and expands the existing grant program for training teachers of handicapped children and for research and demonstrations in the education of handicapped children.

Health Professions Education Assistance Amendments of 1965, (P.L. 89-290)  
approved October 22, 1965, expanded and extended the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-129). Major provisions:

- extend for three years the current program of matching grants to aid in the construction, replacement, or rehabilitation of teaching facilities for the training of physicians, dentists, professional public health personnel, optometrists, pharmacists, and podiatrists;
- extend until July 1, 1969, the current program under which funds are made available to schools of medicine, dentistry, and optometry for the operation of student loan funds and permit the extension of such loans to students at schools of pharmacy and podiatry;
- authorize a new 4-year program of basic and special improvement grants to schools of medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, optometry, and podiatry, to provide increased support in order to aid them in increasing the scope and quality of their teaching programs; and
- establish a new 4-year program under which grants are to be made to schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, podiatry, and pharmacy from which scholarships may be awarded to students in these schools in amounts up to \$2,500 per year, the same amount as presently authorized to be paid as fellowships under the National Defense Education Act and the National Science Foundation Act to graduate students.

The Clean Air Act Amendments and Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, (P.L. 89-272)  
approved October 20, 1965, amends the Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206).  
It gives the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare authority to:

- control air pollution from new motor vehicles;
- take action to abate air pollution which originates in the United States and endangers the health or welfare of persons in neighboring countries;
- investigate and seek to prevent new sources of air pollution from coming into being; and,
- construct, staff, and equip facilities needed by the Department to carry out its increased responsibilities under the amended Clean Air Act.

The President's signature also brought into being the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which authorizes the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of the Interior to invest \$60 million and \$32 million respectively



over the next four years in research and development activities, demonstration projects, surveys, and technical and financial aid to State, regional, and local agencies to assist in the planning, development, and conduct of solid waste disposal programs--including construction of demonstration projects. Programs will include the development of methods for recovering potential resources from solid wastes.

Conservation and Water Resources, Natural Beauty and Recreation

WATER QUALITY ACT OF 1965  
(S. 4 - P.L. 89-234)

This Act provides for the establishment and enforcement of water quality standards for interstate streams. The Act also increased Federal grants for construction of community sewage projects and created a new Water Pollution Control Administration within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1965  
(H.R. 9811 - P.L. 89-321)

This Act extends for four years, through 1969, voluntary programs of acreage diversion and price support for feed grains and wheat, plus a somewhat similar program for cotton beginning in 1966.

An acreage diversion program for rice is in the legislation but was not used in 1966 or in 1967 and is not expected to be used in 1968.

These flexible programs for major commodities are designed to protect farm income, help reduce costly surpluses, make the grains and cotton more competitive in world markets, and assure U.S. consumers an adequate supply of food and fiber.

The Act extends the National Wool Act and authorizes an optional "Class I base plan" for each Federal milk market order area aimed at reducing excess production of manufacturing milk.

It authorizes a Cropland Adjustment Program that will supplement annual diversion programs. Of special interest is the opportunity it offers farmers who are old, who have uneconomic units, who are part-time farmers, who are ill or otherwise incapacitated or who would like to develop recreation facilities on the land, to divert acreage from the production of row crops, small grains or tame hay to some other public-benefit use. These uses include such things as wildlife habitat, natural beauty, recreation facility, water pollution control, forest trees or open space. This will permit people to retire partially or wholly from farming, devote more of their time to outside employment and yet continue to live on the farm.

Adjustment payments will be made to sustain income, and cost-share payments will help make the changes in land use. Increased adjustment payment is made if free public access to the diverted acres for hunting, fishing, trapping, or hiking is allowed.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1965  
(S. 21 - P. L. 89-80)

This Act provides for Federal and regional coordination of plans for water resources development. It gives statutory authority to the Ad Hoc Federal Water Resources Council. It authorized creation of Federal-State River Basin Planning Commissions. It further authorized \$5 million a year for ten years (fiscal 1968 through 1978) in Federal matching grants for the States for development of water resource programs. An additional authorization of \$6,700,000 a year was made for the operation of the Act.

SMALL WATERSHED ACT AMENDMENT OF 1965  
(S. 2679 - P.L. 89-337)

This amendment authorizes an increase in the floodwater detention capacity of reservoirs from the former 5,000 acre-feet to 12,500 acre-feet in watershed projects constructed under the provisions of Public Law 566.

This change will permit utilization of more sites for multiple-purpose development. Formerly it was not feasible in a number of projects to design multiple-purpose structures large enough to meet the needs of local organizations for recreation or fish and wildlife development and municipal or industrial water supply projects.

FEDERAL WATER PROJECT RECREATION ACT  
(S. 1229 - P.L. 89-72)

Provides for full consideration being given outdoor recreation opportunities, including fish and wildlife, in the planning and evaluation of Federal water resource projects; for the coordination of recreational use with existing and planned Federal, State or local public recreation developments; and except where Federal administration is appropriate, for encouraging non-Federal public bodies to assume responsibility for administration, including operation, maintenance, and replacement. Provides that where non-Federal public bodies agree to bear at least one-half of the separable costs and assume responsibility for administration, all joint costs allocated to recreation shall be non-reimbursable. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to include provision for recreation use in water-resource development projects under his control, and to enter into agreements with other agencies for the administration of project lands and facilities.

SALINE WATER CONVERSION PROGRAM  
(S. 24 - P.L. 89-118)

Amendment of 1952 Act increasing appropriation and extending time from 1967 to 1972 to provide for expansion, extension and acceleration of saline water conversion program conducted by Secretary of the Interior.



COMPREHENSIVE RIVER BASIN PLANS  
(H.R. 6755 - P.L. 89-42)

Authorization of appropriations for prosecution of projects in certain comprehensive plans for development of specified river basins under jurisdiction of Secretary of the Army.

Public Laws Establishing National Recreation Areas include:

- 89-158 - Delaware Water Gap
- 89-207 - Spruce Knob - Seneca Rocks
- 89-336 - Whiskeytown - Shasta - Trinity
- 89-438 - Mount Rogers

These Public Laws provide for establishment of designated, specified National Recreation Areas and provide for acquisition by purchase such lands, water, or interests within the area as are determined to be needed or desirable for purposes of the Acts.

The Laws specify the manner of administration, protection, and development of the Areas.

Education, Training, and Anti-Poverty

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965  
(H.R. 2362 - P.L. 89-10)

The major provisions of this Law are as follows:

Title I - Authorizes a three-year program of Federal grants to the State to be allotted to the school districts with large numbers of children from families with annual incomes under \$2,000, or on relief. Funds would be allotted on the basis of 50 percent of each State's average expenditure per school times the number of children from low-income or relief families.

Grants are also available to setting up school lunch programs and to pay for school facility improvements such as kitchens and cafeterias in school districts having high concentrations of children from low-income families. Funds may also be used to reduce charges and increase participation of students who cannot qualify for free lunches, yet cannot afford the usual charge.

Title II - Authorizes a five-year program of grants to the States for the purchase of books for elementary and secondary school libraries, other library material, textbooks for children in both public and private non-profit schools.

Title III - Authorizes a five-year program of grants for supplementary communitywide educational centers to provide services that individual schools could not provide and to establish model school programs.

Grants are also available for providing educational services to persons from rural areas who are or have been isolated from normal education opportunities including the provision of mobile educational services and equipment, special home study courses, radio, television and related forms of instructions and visiting teachers' programs.

Title IV - Authorizes a five-year \$1 billion program of grants for improving educational research and training research personnel. Funds can be used for construction of new research centers, in addition to the four already in existence.

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965  
(H.R. 9567 - P.L. 89-329)

The Act provides a five-year program of assistance to higher education with a first year authorization of \$250 million. The major portion of funds will go for assistance to needy students through:

1. Undergraduate scholarships;
2. Insured reduced-interest private loans to graduate and undergraduate students;
3. Expansion of work-study programs providing part-time employment;
4. Expansion of the National Defense Student Loan Program.

Other titles of the bill authorize \$65 million to improve college libraries and to train students in library science; \$25 million for university expansion and continuing adult education courses dealing with urban and rural problems; and \$30 million to improve the quality of education in small, developing colleges.

Title IV of this Act provides for grants, loans and student jobs to afford a maximum flexibility for college student aid officers in fitting financing to the individual needs of the student. Here are some highlights of the provisions:

Undergraduate Educational Opportunity Grants

1. Emphasis is on the needy students.
2. Grants of \$200 to \$800 to accompany a job and a loan.
3. The successful National Defense Education Act loan program now operating in over 1,600 colleges is extended and funds increased. Educational opportunity grants are tied to 25 percent of the loan program.



Guaranteed Reduced Interest Student Loans

1. Loans made through commercial lending rather than through direct Federal appropriations.
2. Terms are identical to the NDEA loan program except for loan forgiveness.
3. Thus, middle-income students get Federal assistance for the first time. For example, students from families earning less than \$15,000 get interest-free Federally-insured loans while in college and pay 3 percent interest on their loans thereafter.
4. Students from families with more than \$15,000 a year income also get insured loans but no interest subsidy.

NATIONAL VOCATIONAL STUDENT LOAN INSURANCE ACT OF 1965  
(H.R. 7743 - P.L. 89-87)

This Act provides for Federal insurance of loans to high school graduates, and direct loans by the government, not to exceed \$1,500 per year, to finance tuition at business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools.

EDUCATIONAL MEDIA FOR THE DEAF AMENDMENTS OF 1965  
(S. 2232 - P.L. 89-258)

This bill expands the existing Federal loan service of caption films for the deaf to include all educational media such as auditory training materials and equipment, educational television with captions, and other teaching tools. The bill also provides for distribution of such media to parents of deaf children and other persons directly involved in work for the advancement of the deaf.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1965  
(H.R. 8283 - P.L. 89-253)

Amendments to this Act extended the anti-poverty program to fiscal year 1968, authorized fiscal 1966 appropriations at about twice the level in 1965 to \$1.5 billion. Among the more important provisions are:

1. Extending for one additional year through August 20, 1967 the 90 percent Federal contributions to the work-training and work-study programs for youths and the community action and adult basic education programs;
2. Authorized Federal officials to permit certain poor communities such as those in rural areas, to reduce their local financial contributions to the program if it is indicated that undue financial hardship would result;

3. For purposes of the work-experience programs, farm families with less than \$1,200 net annual income will be considered unemployed and eligible for aid;
4. Authorized OEO to make loans to cooperatives serving low income, rural families in processing and marketing dairy or edible farm products (this bill thus made clear that "processing" would not mean "manufacturing"; loans to cooperatives for the latter activity were prohibited under the 1964 Act):
5. Authorized OEO to make loans, grants, and loan guarantees for programs assisting the special needs of migrant and seasonally employed agricultural workers in housing, education, sanitation, and child day care;
6. Limited such Federal grants, loans and guarantees to programs undertaken by States or local public agencies, private nonprofit organizations and cooperatives (thus excluding programs undertaken by an individual or growers associations);
7. Extended the program of indemnity payments to dairy farmers from January 31, 1965 through June 30, 1966;
8. Authorized \$10 million to give the chronically unemployed jobs in conservation work on Federal, State and local public lands such as forests and parks;
9. Directs the Office of Economic Opportunity to "adopt appropriate administrative measures to assure that benefits of this Act will be distributed equitably between residents of rural and urban areas."

OF THE 89TH CONGRESS

Second Session

Economic Development

PUBLIC LAW 89-409 (S. 2729) AMENDMENT TO SMALL BUSINESS ACT (approved May 2, 1966). Increases the Small Business Administration's lending authority and establishes two revolving funds, a disaster loan fund and a business loan and investment fund, to finance SBA functions beginning July 1, 1966. Places a \$100 million ceiling on Economic Opportunity Act loans.

PUBLIC LAW 89-779 (H.R. 18021) SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved November 6, 1966). Amends the Act to establish Small Business Investment Division; Provides for closer legislation and supervision of Small Business Investment Companies; Sets forth requirements for SBIC officers and reporting; Authorizes suspension and/or revocation of license for violations of the purpose of the Act.



PUBLIC LAW 89-800 (H.R. 17607) SUSPENSION OF INVESTMENT CREDIT AND ACCELERATED DEPRECIATION (approved November 8, 1966). Suspends through 1967 the 7 percent tax credit on purchases of machinery and equipment, and accelerated depreciation of commercial and industrial buildings. The first \$20,000 of allowable tax credit is not suspended and the Act excludes water and air pollution control facilities from the suspension.

PUBLIC LAW 89-808 (H.R. 14929) FOOD FOR PEACE ACT OF 1966 (approved November 11, 1966). Makes major amendments to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480). Changes United States policy from one of surplus disposal to one of planned production for export. Combines Titles I and IV into a new Title I covering all sales. Requires the countries with which we have sales agreements to undertake self-help measures in specific areas of agricultural development. Provides for progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars. Bans food sales to nations selling goods to North Viet Nam. Imposes a similar ban on trade with other Communist countries except by waiver by the President in the national interest. Makes foreign currency obtained under Title I sales subject to the appropriation process under certain conditions and revises lists of purposes for which foreign currencies can be used. Combines the famine relief programs of Title II and donations through international agencies in Title III into a new Title II which among other things authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay, in addition to the cost of acquisition, the costs of packaging, enrichment and preservation of commodities under Title II. Creates a new Title IV which provides for a "farmer-to-farmer" program to enable American farmers to help foreign farmers to increase food production and improve farming operations. Prohibits the donation of tobacco and tobacco products. Permits the donation of fish concentrate as well as other fish products. Adds the Secretary of State; the Secretary of the Treasury; the vice chairman and second ranking minority member of the House Agriculture Committee; the ranking majority member and second ranking minority member of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and the chairman, the ranking majority member, and two ranking minority members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as members of the Congressional-Executive Committee to advise the President on the administration of the Act. Prohibits Commodity Credit Corporation from selling any commodity, except wheat, in the market at less than 115 percent of the current support price whenever carryover is less than 25 percent. In the case of wheat, at less than 115 percent whenever the carryover is less than 35 percent and at less than 120 percent of the current support price when the carryover is less than 25 percent. Permits the export of manufactured cotton products.

#### Community Facilities and Housing

PUBLIC LAW 89-511 (H.R. 14050) LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved July 19, 1966). Extends for 5 years, until June 30, 1971, the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, and adds two titles; one to provide for establishment and maintenance of local, regional, State, or interstate cooperative networks of libraries, and the other to assist the States in providing special State institutional library services and library services to the physically handicapped.

PUBLIC LAW 89-562 (S. 3700) AMENDMENT TO URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1964 (approved September 8, 1966). Amends the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to authorize appropriations of \$150,000,000 for 2 additional fiscal years (1968 and 1969) to finance urban mass transportation grants. Authorizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to public bodies to provide for managerial training programs; to make grants to public or private institutions of higher learning to assist research programs, and management and research personnel training programs in urban mass transportation; and directs that Department to undertake a technological research project into new systems of mass transportation of people and goods.

PUBLIC LAW 89-566 (S. 3688) HOUSING MORTGAGE CREDIT STIMULATION (approved September 10, 1966). Amends the National Housing Act to authorize FNMA, in its special assistance functions, to purchase \$1,000,000,000 of Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration mortgages in order to stimulate the flow of mortgage credit for residential construction.

PUBLIC LAW 89-647 (S. 3096) EXTENSION OF TIME FOR GRANTS UNDER FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT (approved October 13, 1966). Extends certain provisions of the Federal Airport Act by authorizing appropriations with which to make grants to help finance the construction of domestic airports during the 1968, 1969, and 1970 fiscal years.

PUBLIC LAW 89-709 (H.R. 3348) VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION ACT OF 1966 (approved November 2, 1966). Authorizes grants for existing and new schools of veterinary medicine by amending the Public Health Act to provide for the construction of veterinary medical educational facilities including new buildings and equipment. Provides for expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings. Establishes a student loan fund for veterinary medicine students.

PUBLIC LAW 89-754 (S. 3708) DEMONSTRATION CITIES AND METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Title VIII of the Act broadens the authorities in Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to permit the purchase of newly constructed buildings, extend the authority to make a loan on the basis of a cosigner to section 502 applicants to other than senior citizens and also to applicants receiving section 504 loans, increase from \$1,000 to \$1,500 the maximum amount of assistance that can be extended under section 504, permit direct loans to provide rental housing for low-income rural persons even though they are less than 62 years old, authorize cooperative housing to be financed with either direct or insured loans under section 515 of the Act, extend insured loans for rental housing to include rural nonelderly who have moderate incomes, remove the \$300 million annual ceiling on new loans insured to families with low or moderate incomes and substitute an expiration date of October 1, 1969, and authorize rural housing loans to refinance debts under certain conditions.

PUBLIC LAW 89-758 (H.R. 12360) SALE OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES (approved November 5, 1966). Amends the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to permit the Corporation to offer for sale grain storage structures no longer needed for its own storage purposes to public and nonprofit agencies and organizations.



PUBLIC LAW 89-763 (S. 476) INCREASE IN AUTHORIZATION FOR AIRPORTS IN OR NEAR NATIONAL AREAS (approved November 5, 1966). Increase from \$2,000,000 to \$3,500,000 the level of authorization of appropriations for development of airports in or in close proximity to national parks, national monuments, and national recreation areas.

PUBLIC LAW 89-769 (S. 1861) DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1966 (approved November 6, 1966). Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to adjust schedules for payment of principal and interest on Rural Electrification Administration loans when borrower repayment ability has been affected by a major disaster. Amends Section 306 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, by adding a new subsection to provide, in areas which have suffered major disasters, loan and grant assistance to associations, including corporations not operated for profit and public and quasi-public agencies, for the acquisition, construction, improvement, or extension of waste disposal systems and other public facilities for community services in rural areas, when the Secretary determines that such action is necessary for the rebuilding of a community or a portion thereof damaged by a major disaster.

PUBLIC LAW 89-796 (S. 688) RURAL RENEWAL LOANS (approved November 8, 1966). Amends Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to extend loan eligibility to non-profit organizations for rural renewal activities. Provides that funds for recreation may be included in overall renewal loans rather than requiring a separate loan docket for recreation purposes only, and permits Farmer Home Administration and local groups to view entire renewal proposals, including recreation, as a single development group.

#### Health and Welfare

PUBLIC LAW 89-376 (H.R. 3584) FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved March 26, 1966). Extends the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to all mines regardless of the number of employees. Permits owners of mines having minor non-dangerous violations of safety provisions 90 days to correct such violations. Provides for the close cooperation between inspectors of the Bureau of Mines and State inspectors and sets forth the procedure to resolve differences between such inspectors. Sets forth procedures for the prompt reinspection of a mine when the owners disagree with orders of the inspectors. Provides for judicial review of such orders. Provides for a special study and report to the Congress of the suffering of safety requirements hereunder.

PUBLIC LAW 89-563 (S. 3005) NATIONAL TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1966 (approved September 9, 1966). Provides for a coordinated national safety program and establishes safety standards for motor vehicles in interstate commerce. Authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to make a study of the need for research facilities to conduct testing relating to the safety of all machinery used on highways.

PUBLIC LAW 89-564 (S. 3052) HIGHWAY SAFETY ACT OF 1966 (approved September 9, 1966). Provides for a coordinated national highway safety program through financial assistance to the States to accelerate highway traffic programs. Establishes a National Highway Safety Agency in the Department of Commerce.

PUBLIC LAW 89-577 (H.R. 8989) HEALTH AND SAFETY IN METAL AND NONMETALLIC MINERAL INDUSTRIES (approved September 16, 1966). Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to inspect and investigate mines from which minerals other than coal or lignite are extracted, to obtain and disseminate information relating to health and safety conditions, causes of accidents, and occupational diseases, or to determine whether compliance exists with health and safety standards issued pursuant to the Act.

Authorizes the Secretary to establish advisory committees to assist him in the development of health and safety standards. Provides that such committees shall include persons qualified to present the views of mine operators and workers. Allows the Secretary to issue orders requiring mine operators to eliminate dangers and to evacuate mines if dangers exist therein. Requires that orders be given to mine operators and authorizes appeal therefrom. Requires reports of accidents, injuries, and occupational diseases to be submitted to the Secretary who is to publish the information obtained. Sets penalties for violations hereunder; authorizes necessary appropriations to carry out provisions of Act.

PUBLIC LAW 89-601 (H.R. 13712) FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved September 23, 1966). Amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend its protection to additional employees and raise the minimum wage. Includes certain hired farmworkers under the minimum wage provisions, and repeals certain overtime exemptions for employees of agricultural processing industries.

PUBLIC LAW 89-614 (H.R. 14088) MILITARY MEDICAL BENEFITS AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved September 30, 1966). An Act to amend Ch. 55 of Title 10, United States Code, to authorize an improved health benefits program for retired members of the uniformed services and their dependents, and the dependents of active duty members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC LAW 89-642 (S. 3467) CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966 (approved October 11, 1966). Strengthens and expands food service programs for children. Provides for a three-year extension of the Special Milk Program beyond fiscal year 1967; a two-year pilot program to provide breakfast in school, effective for fiscal years 1967 and 1968; a permanent program to provide equipment for food service in schools drawing attendance from children of low-income families; authority to provide funds to State educational agencies to assist them in the administration of the new authorities and section 11 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended; extension of all Federally aided food service programs for children to pre-school children enrolled in activities administered through the school system; and centralization in the Department of Agriculture of authority for the conduct and supervision of all Federally aided food service programs for children in school.



PUBLIC LAW 89-675 (S. 3112) CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved October 15, 1966). Amends the Clean Air Act so as to authorize grants to air pollution control agencies for maintenance of air pollution control programs in addition to present authority for grants to develop, establish, or improve such programs. Makes use of appropriations more flexible by consolidating appropriation authorizations and deleting the provision limiting the total of grants for support of air pollution control programs to 20 percent of the total appropriation for any year. Extends the duration of clean air programs.

PUBLIC LAW 89-699 (H.R. 17285) AMENDMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT OF 1937 AND THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT TAX ACT (approved October 30, 1966). Amends the railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to increase spouse's annuities, to provide supplemental annuities (up to \$70 per month) and to increase revenue to finance retirement funds.

PUBLIC LAW 89-700 (H.R. 14355) PROVIDING SURVIVOR BENEFITS TO CHILDREN AGED 18 TO 21 YEARS UNDER THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT, AND RELATED ACTS (approved October 30, 1966). An Act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Railroad Retirement Tax Act to make certain technical changes, to provide for survivor benefits to children ages 18 to 21, inclusive, and for other purposes.

PUBLIC LAW 89-730 (H.R. 14347) LIBERALIZING PROVISIONS FOR DEPENDENCY AND INDEMNITY TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN OF VETERANS (approved November 2, 1966). Liberalizes the dependency and indemnity compensation program for dependent parents and dependent or helpless children of veterans who died of service-connected causes. In the case of children, the amount of monthly payment is increased. In the case of dependent parents, who must meet income limitations to be eligible for this benefit, the income limitations as well as monthly payments are increased, with the proposed maximum allowable income limitations being placed at the level which now applies to non-service-connected pensioners. In addition to increasing income limitations, this law allows dependent parents to exclude the same type of income as is excludable when computing income for non-service-connected pension purposes. Prior law did not permit exclusions of the types of income specified for dependent parents receiving dependency and indemnity compensation payments, but did permit the non-service-connected pensioner to exclude these types of income.

PUBLIC LAW 89-749 (S. 3008) COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ACT OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Authorizes Federal funds for cooperation with National, State, and local health authorities in the development of comprehensive, high quality health services. Authorizes the exchange of personnel between the States and the Department of Health Education, and Welfare to improve Federal-State cooperation. Authorizes the Surgeon General to grain personnel for State and local health work.

PUBLIC LAW 89-751 (H.R. 13196) ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS PERSONNEL TRAINING ACT OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Authorizes a three-year program of grants for: construction of teaching facilities; educational improvement; traineeships to help prepare teachers, administrators, supervisors, and other personnel in specialized practice; and development and evaluation of curricula for the training of new types of health technologists. Provides additional loan forgiveness for doctors, dentists, and optometrists practicing in poor rural areas. Provides additional methods for making loans to students of medicine, dentistry, nursing, osteopathy and optometry. Also establishes a new three-year, \$15 million program of opportunity grants for needy nursing students; and contracts to develop means of encouraging young people to enter the nursing profession, and permits construction funds under the Nurse Training Act for baccalaureate, associate degree, and diploma programs to be interchangeable.

PUBLIC LAW 89-753 (S.2947) CLEAN WATERS RESTORATION ACT OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Amends the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to improve and make more effective the pollution control programs. Amends Section 5 of the Act to provide that the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, in cooperation with the Water Resources Council and others, shall conduct and promote a comprehensive study of the effects of pollution, including seimentation, a comprehensive study of the effects of pollution, including sedimentation, in the estuarine zones of the United States on fish and wildlife, on sport and commercial fishing, on recreation, on water supply and water power, and on other beneficial purposes. The study is also to consider the effects of land and industrial development, flood and erosion control, and other factors upon the pollution of waters in estuaries and estuarine zones.

PUBLIC LAW 89-755 (S. 985) FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING ACT OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Declares it to be the policy of Congress to assist consumers and manufacturers in establishing packaging and labeling standards which enable consumers to obtain accurate information as to contents and to facilitate value comparisons.

Exempts meats, poultry, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and certain drugs and seeds which are already under Federal law, from provisions of the Act.

Requires the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (the Food and Drug Administration) and the Federal Trade Commission to establish labeling standards requiring certain information on packages, but permits them to exempt certain commodities from mandatory requirements when full compliance is not necessary to adequately protect consumers. Allows FTC and FDA to establish additional regulations on a product upon finding it necessary in order to prevent deception, and directs the Department of Commerce to participate with industry in developing product standards. Provides an effective date of July 1, 1967, but permits HEW or FTC to postpone the effective date an additional year for any commodity when the postponement would be in the public interest.



PUBLIC LAW 89-756 (S. 3298) CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Amends the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act to ban the sale of toys and other children's articles containing hazardous substances; to authorize the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to ban the sale of other substances which are so hazardous in nature that they cannot be made suitable for use in or around the household by cautionary labeling; to extend coverage of the Hazardous Substances Labeling Act to unpackaged as well as packaged hazardous substances intended for household use; and to make it clear that household products treated with pesticides are not exempt from that Act.

PUBLIC LAW 89-785 (H.R. 11631) VETERANS HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES MODERNIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved November 7, 1966). Provides that in order to more effectively carry out the basic functions of providing a complete medical and hospital service for the care and treatment of veterans, the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration should carry out a program of training and educating health service personnel. Such a program is to be carried out in cooperation with schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, and nursing, and such other institutions or organizations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs deems appropriate.

Authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into agreements for the exchange or use of specialized medical facilities by the Veterans' Administration hospitals and other public or private hospitals or medical schools in a medical community, on a reimbursable basis, where, in the judgment of the Administrator, such action is in the best interest of the medical and hospital program administered by the Veterans' Administration. Provides specific authority for Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to enter into contracts with medical schools and clinics for scarce medical services.

Grants specific authority for treatment of all disabilities from which a veteran suffers while he is a patient in a VA hospital. For example, where a veteran is admitted to a hospital for treatment of a stomach ulcer, but after admission is found to suffer from another disability, treatment of the second disability is permitted.

Makes a number of administrative changes applicable to personnel of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, as requested by Veterans' Administration.

Authorizes construction and maintenance of garages and parking facilities on VA hospital and domiciliary reservations and provides for the charge of a fee for use of such facilities except in the case of patients or visitors of patients.

Authorizes VA to take positive remedial action to correct inequities in cases where benefits have been denied a veteran because of administrative error on part of the Government or any of its employees.

Conservation and Water Resources, Natural Beauty and Recreation

PUBLIC LAW 89-404 (S. 22) AMENDMENTS TO WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH ACT (approved April 19, 1966). Amends the Water Resources Research Act of 1964 to increase the title II appropriations authorization to \$5 million for fiscal year 1967, and increase it by \$1 million each year, from 1972 through 1976, to a total authorization of \$85 million in a 10-year period. Deletes the provision allowing the House or Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to veto grants, but requires financing arrangements to be submitted to Congress at least 60 days before they are effective. Deletes the prohibition against supporting research at educational institutions which obtain Title I aid for water research centers. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit an annual report to Congress on the implementation of the Act by March 1 of each year.

PUBLIC LAW 89-553 (S. 602) AMENDMENTS TO SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS ACT OF 1956 (approved September 2, 1966). Authorizes an increase in the estimated cost of a project which may qualify under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, as amended, from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and an increase in the funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of that Act from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Authorizes Federal grants for the costs of necessary project investigations, surveys, and engineering and other services allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes, the costs of acquiring lands or interest therein for a reservoir or other area to be operated for fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation purposes, the costs of basic public outdoor recreation facilities serving fish and wildlife exclusively, and the costs of construction of joint use facilities properly allocable to fish and wildlife enhancement or public recreation that are comparable to Federal cost-sharing for such purposes under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended. Also provides for determination of the interest rate on that part of loans for project development on which interest is to be paid in a manner similar to that for loans made under the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended.

PUBLIC LAW 89-560 (S. 902) SOIL SURVEY PROGRAM (approved September 7, 1966). Facilitates cooperative assistance to States and subdivisions in community and resource development in areas of rapidly changing uses, including farm and nonfarm areas. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture, upon request of a State or other public agency to provide such assistance as he deems advisable in the making of studies and reports necessary for the classification and interpretation of kinds of soil, intensification of the use and benefits of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, furnishing of technical and other assistance needed for use of soil surveys, and consultation with other Federal agencies participating or assisting in the planning and development of such areas in order to assure the coordination of the work under this Act with the related work of other agencies.



PUBLIC LAW 89-561 (S. 3034) FEASIBILITY INVESTIGATIONS OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS (approved September 7, 1966). Authorizes the Interior Department to engage in feasibility studies of various water resource development proposals. Requires submission of findings to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees within one year after the final plan is completed. Provides that future reclamation projects in the Pacific Northwest may receive assistance from the Federal Columbia power system only from its net revenues and that such construction should not cause rate increases by the Bonneville Power Administration. Limits to \$30 million in any 20-year period the assistance to irrigation projects in the Pacific Northwest.

PUBLIC LAW 89-574 (S. 3155) FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1966 (approved September 13, 1966). Authorizes the appropriation of \$33 million for forest highways for fiscal years 1968 and 1969; \$14 million for fiscal year 1968 and \$16 million for fiscal year 1969 for public land highways; and \$170 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 for forest development roads and trails. Also adds a new subsection to section 109 of Title 23, U.S. Code, which requires the Secretary of Commerce to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to guidelines for minimizing possible soil erosion from highway construction. These guidelines are to be reported to Congress by July 1, 1967.

PUBLIC LAW 89-665 (S. 3035) PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (approved October 15, 1966). Establishes a National register of sites and structures which are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture; encourages local, regional, State, and National interest in the properties; and establishes an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

PUBLIC LAW 89-669 (H.R. 9424) FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION (approved October 15, 1966). Provides for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction. Consolidates the authorities relating to the administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Declares it to be the policy of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Defense shall seek to protect species of native fish and wildlife, including migrating birds, threatened with extinction.

#### Education, Training, and Anti-Poverty

PUBLIC LAW 89-358 (S. 9) VETERANS' READJUSTMENT BENEFITS ACT OF 1966 (approved March 3, 1966). Authorizes a permanent program of educational and other benefits for armed forces veterans who served after January 31, 1955. Provides for payments to meet, in part, the expenses of veterans' subsistence, tuition, fees, books, and other educational costs. Provides for one month of educational assistance for each month of active duty. Prohibits institutional on-the-farm training unless it is part of a regular course offered by an institution of higher learning. Authorizes direct VA home loans of up to \$17,500 (an increase from a \$15,000 limitation in other readjustment laws) for veterans residing in small towns and rural areas where loans from private lenders are not available. Educational benefits become effective June 1, 1966, all other benefits upon enactment.

PUBLIC LAW 89-688 (H.R. 16559, S. 2439) NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE AND PROGRAM ACT OF 1966 (approved October 15, 1966). Amends the Marine Resources and Engineering Act of 1966 to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources and for other purposes.

Title II - Sea Grant Colleges and programs are designed to:

- (1) Develop marine resources and discover the potential and significance of animal, vegetable, and mineral wealth of the sea;
- (2) Develop skilled manpower, facilities, and equipment necessary for this exploration; and
- (3) Develop aquaculture to benefit people of the United States and world by providing greater economic opportunity, through expanding opportunities in employment and commerce and new sources of food.

To carry out this Title, there is authorized to be appropriated to the National Science Foundation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, \$5,000,000 and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, \$15,000,000 and for each subsequent fiscal year only such sums as deemed necessary by Congress.

PUBLIC LAW 89-698 (H.R. 14643) INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966 (approved October 29, 1966). Provides for Federal assistance in the strengthening of American educational resources for international studies and research.

Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment or operation of graduate centers which will be national and international resources for research and training in international studies. Makes grants available to individuals training in such graduate centers.

Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to colleges to strengthen undergraduate instruction in international studies through such activities as training faculty members in foreign countries, expansion of foreign language courses, work-study travel programs, and programs under which foreign teachers and scholars may visit institutions as guest faculty or resource persons. Also authorizes grants to public and private non-profit organizations, including professional and scholarly associations.

Authorizes \$10 million for fiscal 1967, \$40 million for fiscal 1968, and \$90 million for fiscal 1969. Provides for the equitable distribution of grants throughout the States while at the same time giving a preference to those schools which are most in need of additional funds for programs in international studies and which show real promise of being able to use additional funds effectively.



Provides that centers for teaching modern foreign languages may be established, notwithstanding the availability elsewhere in the United States of instruction in the languages for which the center is created. Removes the 50 percent ceiling on Federal contracts with institutions for such centers and allows complete Federal funding if necessary. Provides for Federal grants in addition to contracts in the establishment of language teaching centers.

PUBLIC LAW 89-750 (H.R. 13161) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Enlarges eligibility for aid to the disadvantaged by raising the low-income factor from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Provides additional funds for children in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, and grants to States for educational programs for children of migratory agricultural workers.

Permits school districts to use part of their grants for planning, including planning for school construction, under certain conditions.

Extends the following programs through fiscal 1970 and authorizes funds for fiscal 1967 as indicated (1) library resources, \$105 million, (2) supplementary centers, \$105 million, (3) strengthening State departments of education, \$22 million.

Amends the provisions of the aid to Federally impacted areas program to make payments to school districts more equitable and thus reduce the cost of the program. Provides for (1) requiring school districts to absorb a uniform share of the burden of educating children in Federally affected districts before becoming eligible for aid, (2) eliminating the local education agencies option and establishing base payment figures on local expenditures rather than national or State average per pupil cost, and (3) eliminating eligibility for assistance in those areas where government property is leased to private enterprises that pay taxes.

PUBLIC LAW 89-752 (H.R. 14644) HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved November 3, 1966). Extends through fiscal year 1969 the programs of the Higher Education Facilities Act which provide grants and loans to institutions of higher education for construction of undergraduate and graduate academic facilities.

Authorizes for fiscal year 1967, \$453 million for undergraduate facility grants; \$60 million for graduate facility grants; and \$200 million for loans.

Authorizes \$30 million for fiscal year 1967 for the programs of assistance to developing institutions of higher education.

PUBLIC LAW 89-792 (H.R. 16715) MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved November 7, 1966). Provides a program of testing, counseling, selecting, and referral of persons 45 years of age or older for occupational training.

Provides that experimental programs for part-time training of persons be established in areas where there are critical shortages of persons with occupational skills.

Establishes experimental and demonstration programs of training and education for persons in correctional institutions to enable them to obtain employment upon release.

Relaxes the present requirements for enrollment and payment of individuals needing occupational training.

PUBLIC LAW 89-794 (H.R. 15111) ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AMENDMENTS OF 1966 (approved November 8, 1966). Authorizes the appropriation of \$1,750,000,000 for fiscal 1967 for programs under the Economic Opportunity Act and increases the duration of programs until June 30, 1967.

Title I - Provides that the products of conservation camps and training centers shall become property of the United States.

Provides that Job Corps enrollees be given opportunities and training necessary to qualify them for the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Makes an allotment of 10,000 Job Corps enrollment positions available for women. Provides for increasing the total capacity of Job Corps camps to 45,000 enrollees.

Directs that a special pilot project be carried out at a Job Corps training center to determine the feasibility of conducting such centers as both residential and vocational day school centers. Provides opportunities for part-time employment and on-the-job training for students from low-income families in school grades 9-12 and corresponding age groups to encourage and permit continued school attendance.

Provides similar opportunities for individuals aged 16-21 years.

Title II - Expands the definition of Community for purposes of community action programs. Requires representatives of such programs to live in the area they represent. Limits salaries of community action employees to a maximum of \$12,500 paid from Federal funds.

Provides for establishment of programs to give work training opportunities to unemployed adults to be combined, where needed, with educational assistance.

Provides financial assistance to carry out community action programs relating to narcotic addiction, emergency family loans, Head Start, Legal services, and adult basic education programs.

Title III - Increases the loan authority for rural area programs to an aggregate individual indebtedness of \$3,500 (presently \$2,500).



Title V - Increases the opportunities for constructive work experience and other needed training available to persons (including workers in farm families with less than \$1,200 net family income, unemployed heads of families and other needy persons) who are unable to support themselves or their families.

Title VI - Provides that the Director shall stimulate and encourage States and local community to encourage individuals aged 18 or over to participate in adult education programs particularly when the lack of literacy or similar basic skills constitutes a substantial impairment to employability.

Prohibits individuals receiving compensation for carrying out this Act from taking an active part in political campaigns or using their authority or influence to affect the result thereof. Provides that the right to vote shall not be affected by the above limitation nor shall such limitation apply to employees of the United States or volunteers in the Job Corps. Provides that the Director shall publish and maintain on a current basis, a catalog of all Federal programs relating to individual and community improvement.

Title VII - Makes technical amendments to the Act.

Title VIII - Creates a new Title under the Act for VISTA (now included in section of the Title for administration and coordination). Authorizes a stipend not to exceed \$100 a month to volunteer leaders (now limited to \$50 a month). Provides for special volunteer programs. Extends the VISTA volunteers while they are in service the moratorium on repayment of loans under the Higher Education Act which that Act provides for full-time students, members of the Armed Forces, and Peace Corps volunteers.

Make certain technical amendments to the Youth Conservation Corps provisions of the Act and amends the Manpower Development and Training Act to allow coordination and combinations of programs under the two Acts.

PUBLIC LAW 89-798 (H.R. 13551) SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT (approved November 8, 1966). Amends the Law Enforcement Assistance Act to provide for (1) scholarship and fellowship programs for law enforcement officers, (2) direct cash or honorary awards to individual policemen or other personnel engaged in crime prevention for outstanding contributions to their fields, (3) cancellation of National Defense Education loans for individuals who enter the field of law-enforcement similar to the provisions which now allow such cancellation for teachers.

Revised by:

Rural Community Development Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D. C. 20250 February 1968

Sources:

Library of Congress (Legislative  
Reference Service)  
House Veterans Affairs Committee







